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MAGAZINES, Law and Medical Works, Music, &c., bound in a neat and substantial manner. All kinds of Blank Books, County Records, &c., ruled and bound to any pattern desired.
April 20, 1854.

WEST SIDE!
JUST OPENING a Large Stock of PAPER HANGINGS, CURTAIN PAPERS and OIL WINDOW GLASS, of New and Beautiful Designs; Paint and Brass Curtain Trimmings complete, Cords, Tassels, &c., at the best made for 10 cents.

ALPACA, a good article for 16.
COOLEY & BARCOCK.

Boards Wanted.
Persons wanting board can be accommodated by making application at the dwelling opposite the Budget State Bank.
July 4, 1854.

CALENDERS.—A first rate assortment. We can make the best made for 10 cents.

ALPACA, a good article for 16.
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Physicians and Surgeons. Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

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Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c., east side the river, Main-st., Janesville. 24

JANESVILLE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
A short distance north of the Stevens House, J. H. BUDD, Proprietor. 15

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Physician and Accoucheur, Plymouth, Rock county, Wis. Office and residence convenient to Barlow's Hotel, Plymouth.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence—Brick Cottage, west of the Episcopal Church. 62

F. W. EHRLICH,
Confectioner, Ice Cream Saloon, &c., Main street, opposite the Post office, Janesville. Every attention paid to customers. 38

E. B. & J. F. DRAKE,
Have for sale a large stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, &c., at the Janesville Nursery, 3/4 mile west of the river. 4

TRUSDELL, JORDAN & BENNETT,
Attorneys at Law and Real Estate Agents. Office in Empire Block, Janesville. 24

SANFORD A. HUDSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office in Lapin's Block, over the Bookstore, Janesville Wisconsin. 52

CASE & ARMSTRONG,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law and Solicitors in Chancery. Office in the Empire Block, Janesville. 20

DOTY & BURNHAM,
Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturers, one door north of Doty's Mechanics' Block, Main-st., Janesville, Wis., where at all times a complete assortment of the above articles may be found. 19

DR. JOSEPH S. LANE,
Resident Physician and Surgeon, in the village of Janesville. Office at his dwelling, west side of the river, near the Baptist Church, where he may be found at all times when not professionally absent.

JACKMAN, PARKER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes, &c. Store corner of Main and Milwaukee streets, Janesville.

A. B. MILLER,
Surveyor and Civil Engineer, and Notary Public. Surveying, leveling, drafting, &c., promptly attended to. Office west side the river, in the R. V. U. R. office. Janesville, March 24, 1852. 29

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.,
Druggists and Apothecaries. Dealers in Paints, Oils, Glass and Groceries. General Agents for the most approved Patent Medicines. 24

J. B. DOE,
Banker and Exchange Broker. Office in Tallman's Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

SLOAN & PATTEN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law and Solicitors in Chancery. Main street, Janesville, Wisconsin.

O. F. MEYER'S TOBACCO & CIGAR STORE,
Main street, Janesville, keeps always on hand a variety of Cigars, Loose Chewing, Smoking and Plug Tobacco. A superior article of Wine and Liquors also always on hand. 26tf

J. DEWITT REXFORD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Also, agent for the Continental Insurance Company of New York City, having a cash capital of Half a million dollars. Office over the store of Cooley & Babcock, Janesville, Wisconsin. 1

T. B. WOOLSCROFT,
Baker and Confectioner, No. 1, Lapin's Block, corner of Main and Milwaukee streets. All kinds of Cakes, Pies, Crackers, Bread, Candies, Oysters, Ice Cream, and all other kinds of eatables served up on the shortest notice.

NEW YORK CASH STORE,
M. C. Smith & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ready-Made Clothing, Paints, Oils, and every kind of Merchandise, at the very lowest cash prices.

PIXLEY & KIMBALL,
Sign of the Big Saw, Richardson's Block, Main-st., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Bar Iron, Steel, Nails, Stoves, Tin Plate, and Manufacturers of all kinds of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware. [Janesville, May 24, 1852.] 38

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
La Salle-st., between Lake and South Water, Chicago, Ill.

E. MOORE, proprietor, (late of Syracuse, N. Y.) This House has been thoroughly refitted and newly furnished. Omnibuses always in attendance to convey passengers to and from the house. Baggage free. 2

W. H. WATERMAN,
Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, South Pine, Racine, Wis. Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Shipment of Produce.

REPRESENTS—McCrea, Bell & Ullman, Lee & Dickson, W. T. Richmond, Isaac Taylor, Ziebler & Jackson & Smith, Lawrence, Strong & Co., H. O. Wilson, J. L. Kimball & Co., Holden, Kemp & Co., Janesville.

ELDRIDGE & PEASE,
Attorneys, Counsellors and Solicitors, will attend to the prosecution and settlement of all claims. Bounty Land and other claims against the United States obtained by them promptly, having an agent in Washington to prosecute them in person. Also, General Land and Loan Agents, Notaries, &c. Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wis. 40

OGILVIE & BARROWS,
Philadelphia Drug Store, Janesville.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Drugs, French, English and American Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Dyes, Painters' and Artists' Materials and Colic's, Wines and Liquors for Medicinal uses, Druggists Glass Ware, Surgical Instruments, Dental Instruments, Fancy articles, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, etc. etc. etc. 43

JAS. H. OGILVIE, L. J. BARROWS, M. D.

DR. L. ARNOLD,
DENTIST,
Exchange Block, West end upper bridge, Milwaukee st. Janesville, April 25, 1853. 34

DENTISTRY.
DR. B. F. PENDLETON,
Surgeon Dentist, is prepared to operate in every branch of his profession. Chloroform administered when desired. Office corner Main and Milwaukee streets, over Elie & Co.'s Jewelry Store. 51f

TURKISH AND RUSSIAN WAR
SUTHERLAND has several late Books on the above subject, all interesting and for sale cheap. June 10th, 1854. 41

Land Contracts for sale at this office.

Fire Insurance Agency.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE City of New York, capital a half million of Dollars, all paid in cash and safely invested.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 10, Wall street, New York, Cash Capital \$500,000.

The above are the most sound and reliable stock companies now doing business, and the subscriber is prepared to take risks in them at such rates as make it an object for persons desiring to be safely insured to take policies in these companies.

J. DEWITT REXFORD, Agent.
May 30th, 1854.

Life, Fire & Marine Ins. Agency.
The subscriber is now prepared to negotiate insurance on Stocks of Goods, Stores, Dwellings and Household Furniture to any amount in the best New England and New York City companies. Marine risks taken at equitable rates.

Milwaukee, Refer to
A. WHITMORE, firm of A. Whitmore & Co.
C. T. BRADLEY, do. Bradley & Metcalf.
G. D. NORRIS, do. G. D. Norris.
J. NABRO, do. H. NABRO & Co.
MARSHALL & LINSLEY, Bankers.

JANESVILLE.
HOLDEN, KEMP & CO. A. W. WERNICK, H. WOODRUFF, CHAS. PULKEIT, Office in Wheelock's Store. 41tf

New England Mutual Life Ins.,
Of Boston, Mass., Chartered in 1843.

Capital and accumulation, \$650,000.
THIS Company is one of the oldest, and among the most prudently and successfully conducted in the country. The primary object in conducting its business has been to provide perfect security under all conceivable circumstances, for the payment of its losses under its policies, and to return to the insured the surplus at stated periods, and strict economy is observed.

Every insured person is a member of the company and shares in the profits of the business, and is subject to no liability or assessments beyond his premium.

The directors are required to be peculiarly interested in the company, and they give their personal attention; and bonds of sufficient security are given by its officers for the faithful performance of their duties. Insurance may be effected for the benefit of the wife, which is secured to her by law beyond the reach of a husband's creditors; and creditors may insure the lives of debtors.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, President; B. F. STEVENS, Sec'y;
CHAS. PULKEIT, Agent.
O. P. ROBINSON, Examining Physician. 41

June 13th, 1854.

Fire, Marine & Life Insurance
NEW YORK CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital, \$500,000.

NATIONAL PROTECTION, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Capital \$200,000.

NORTHERN NEW YORK INS. CO., PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Capital \$200,000.

AMERICAN INSURANCE CO., UTICA, N. Y., Capital \$200,000.

DODGE COUNTY MUTUAL, WAUWAT, Wis., Capital \$150,000.

MILWAUKEE MUTUAL, MILWAUKEE, Wis., Capital \$150,000.

RELIANT INSURANCE COMPANY, ROCK COUNTY, Wis., Capital \$100,000.

BOON COUNTY INSURANCE COMPANY, ILLINOIS, Capital \$100,000.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE LIFE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Ct., Capital \$100,000.

NORTHERN NEW YORK LIFE STOCK INS. CO., Capital \$40,000.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE CO., MILWAUKEE, Wis., Capital \$500,000, (\$100,000 paid in.)

The undersigned has been duly appointed Agent of the above named companies, and is now prepared to take risks and issue policies upon all kinds of insurable property at the lowest rates of premium.

Office at Emerald Grove, Rock Co., Wis., or at the Janesville City Bank of H. B. BOWMAN.

CHAS. C. CHENEY,
Agent for the Northwest.

Highly Important to Farmers.
THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WEST.

THE MADISON MUTUAL,
LOCATED AT MADISON, WISCONSIN.

THIS Company continues to take risks upon Farm Property only, consisting of buildings of all kinds, (belonging to farmers,) household furniture, grain in barns, live stock, &c., from one to five years, at lower rates than most other responsible companies. All losses promptly paid at the office as soon as proof is made thereon.

We believe it to be for the interest of the farmers to insure by themselves, their property being less hazardous than any other, consequently you will have no losses only your own of the same class, and all will be on an equal footing.

Experience has shown that two-thirds, if not three-fourths of all the fires that occur are upon stores, taverns, mills, shops and such like property. In this company all such property is rejected positively, by LETTING THEM ALONE.

Farmers, look to your own interest, and insure in a Farmers' Company.

We have been doing business a little over three years, and we have not been obliged to assess our premium notes, and for the last three years we have not had a single dollar loss, though doing a large and prosperous business, which we believe to be without a parallel in the history of insurance.

The best of references given as to the responsibility of the company.

TRAVELING AGENTS Wanted for Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.

B. F. HOPKINS, Secretary.
C. C. OLIN, Gen. Agent.
L. J. FARWELL, Treasurer. 42y1

MADISON MUSIC STORE.
The undersigned has in his Ware Room, in Bruen's Model Block, a good assortment of Piano Fortes, Melodians, and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS generally. Some of the best manufacturers in the Union have samples of their work there. Chickering, Hallett & Davis, Lemmon & Gluck, Woodward & Brown, Loren Mates of Boston, and Hall & Son of New York, are all contributors to his stock of Pianos.

Prince & Co., Bishop & Child, and S. D. & H. V. Smith's Melodians are there also. These instruments are not found in auction rooms and other places where forced sales are made to raise money for the makers, for their reputation always commands customers on the manufacturers of all kinds of fine, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware. [Janesville, May 24, 1852.] 38

ELDRIDGE & PEASE,
Attorneys, Counsellors and Solicitors, will attend to the prosecution and settlement of all claims. Bounty Land and other claims against the United States obtained by them promptly, having an agent in Washington to prosecute them in person. Also, General Land and Loan Agents, Notaries, &c. Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wis. 40

RAILROADS.

Summer Arrangement.
1854 MILWAUKEE 1854
And Mississippi Railroad.

NOW in operation from Milwaukee to Madison, about 100 miles.
On and after May 29th, 1854, the trains will run as follows, except Sundays:

GOING WESTWARDLY.
A passenger train will leave Milwaukee at 7.30 A. M., arrive at Janesville at 11 A. M., at Madison, the capital of the State, at 12.40 P. M.

A passenger train will also leave Milwaukee at 5.15 P. M., on the arrival of the boat from Chicago, and reach Janesville and Madison the same evening.

GOING EASTWARDLY.
A passenger train will leave Madison for the present at 3 A. M., and Janesville at 5 A. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 8.30 A. M., in time to connect with the morning boat to Chicago.

A passenger train will also leave Madison at 1.30 P. M., and Janesville at 3.30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 7 P. M., in time to connect with the evening boat for Chicago.

Freight trains run each way every day the entire length of the road.

Stages will run in connection with the cars to and from the Forest House and Whitewater, to Watertown, Port Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Beaver Dam, Horicon, Waupun and Berlin, which will commence running on and after June 1st.

Also from Janesville and Madison, to Sauk, Baraboo, Dodgeville, Mineral Point, Florence, Galena, Dubuque and to various other portions of the state.

Passengers are ticketed to and from Madison to Chicago at \$3.00; and to and from Janesville to Chicago at \$3.00.

N. B. The price from Milwaukee to all eastern points is the same as from Chicago, which makes the Milwaukee route the cheapest by several dollars.

EDWARD H. BRODHEAD,
Engineer and Superintendent.

Michigan Central Railroad,
Great Central R. R. Line.

Canada Railroad open from Detroit to Niagara Falls.

Only Direct and Connected Line of Railroad from Chicago to Albany, New York & Boston.

PASSENGERS GOING EAST
Can now take the NEW SHORT ROUTE, avoiding a long tedious journey around the south shore of Lake Erie.

30 miles less than by Michigan Southern and New York Central Railroads.

15 miles less than by Michigan Southern and N. Y. & Erie Railroads to New York.

The great distance saved, the easy grades and large amount of air line, make it the most desirable route to Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston.

MORNING EXPRESS
Leaves Chicago daily (Sundays excepted), at 7 A. M.

EVENING EXPRESS
Leaves Chicago daily (Sundays excepted), at 9 P. M.

Connecting at Detroit with Morning Express for Niagara Falls, arriving in Buffalo same evening, and New York next morning.

Morning train from Chicago connects at Michigan City with N. A. & S. Railroad for Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Dayton, Bellefontaine, Columbus, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. The only route by which passengers can be ticketed to the above places.

Passengers taking this route will find new and commodious cars, gentlemanly conductors and attentive baggage masters.

Baggage checked thro' to Niagara Falls.
THROUGH TICKETS sold at the Michigan Central Railroad Office, in the Merchant's Hotel, Janesville.

P. S. GOODWIN, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE!
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R.
BELOIT AND MADISON
AND DIXON AND IOWA CENTRAL ROUTE.

TWO Passenger Trains will leave daily, (Sundays excepted) from the Wells Street Depot, for Warren, Jo. Bates county.

First train at 8.30 A. M., Evening Train at 10.15 P. M., by which connections are made by stage with Galena and Dubuque.

Two passenger Trains daily, (Sundays excepted), will leave for Beloit at 8.30 A. M. and 8.30 P. M.

The Passenger Train daily, (Sundays excepted), will leave for Dixon and Iowa Central route, at 8.30 P. M.

Passengers for Milwaukee, Beloit, Janesville and Madison, will leave Chicago at 8.30 A. M. and 8.30 P. M.

TRAINS EASTWARD TO CHICAGO.
Leave Warren at 11 A. M., arrive at Chicago at 6.45 P. M.

Beloit at 8.35 A. M., " 4.45 P. M.
" 9.35 A. M., " 12 P. M.
" 1.15 P. M., " 6.45 P. M.

Passengers from Dixon, Oregon, &c., will leave Lane, (Hickory Grove) at 2.15 P. M., and arrive at Chicago at 8.30 P. M.

Connections made east with all the great eastern lines to Buffalo, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Central and Southern Ohio.

J. B. TURNER, Superintendent.
Chicago, May 1, 1854. 43

Sky-Light Daguerreotypes.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
75 Cents to \$5.00.

MR. J. E. POWERS, lately from Troy, (N. Y.) respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place and vicinity that he has made a permanent location in Janesville, and has taken rooms over EHLIE'S JEWELRY STORE, where he is prepared to take

Daguerreotype Likenesses.
Either single or in groups, not to be surpassed in Wisconsin. Miniatures taken in as good style as the Art can produce, having the improved chemicals of the age, which, together with the advantages of a superior light, enable him to give a clear, bold and life-like picture.

Miniatures taken in all weathers equally well, and warranted not to fade in the least, from 75 cents to \$1. Pictures taken over for 50 cents.

Locketts and fancy cases of all styles furnished to order, and also miniatures in Pin and Bracelets.

Many of the specimens are Miniatures of Henry Clay, John P. Hale, Jenny Lind and General Tom Thumb.

Instructions given in the art on reasonable terms.
Janesville, Dec. 1, 1852. 13

Mrs. S. FOORD will be happy to give instruction in Music to those who may desire it, at her residence on Jackson street, three doors south of the Methodist Church.

TERMS:
Piano Forte music, 24 lessons including the use of instrument, \$10 00
Organ Music and Thorough Bass, \$1

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.
**THE THREE FRIENDS;
OR,
THE WHITE LADY OF BRANDENBURG.**

During the eighteenth century, the house of Brandenburg, like nearly all the other royal houses of Germany, experienced numerous vicissitudes; but, worst of all, was constantly divided against itself, and agitated by domestic tragedies, which may be said to have shed a gloom on its fortunes forever. From time immemorial, the superstitious belief had prevailed in the family, that, as a prelude to each successive catastrophe, a female spectre, habited in dazzling white, appeared in some dreary place, and at some gloomy hour, to the principal sufferer. With this tradition, every one of the princes and princesses were familiar. They regarded it as a part of their destiny, and looked forward to the advent of the apparition almost as a matter of course.

The young prince Frederic, and his eldest sister, Wilhelmina, entertained a strong mutual affection, which induced them to communicate their thoughts freely to each other. This, under other circumstances, would have been a source of happiness to them. But in the palace of Berlin, happiness was a thing not to be thought of, for their father, Frederic William, appeared to exert all his power and ingenuity to render his presence impossible. Every day, he loaded his wife and children with imprecations, threatened them with imprisonment and death, spat in the delicate dishes after he himself had been served, that they might not eat them; attempted occasionally to commit suicide, and then took refuge in brutal drunkenness, which only rendered him still more furious and dangerous.

Frederic, afterwards, by the adulation of mankind, called the great, was naturally driven by such paternal indulgences to seek for consolation in friendship. It may easily be supposed that he was not led by his experience to put his trust in princes. He looked for an intimate among the middle ranks of society, and the person he selected to be his Pylades was a young officer rejoicing in the euphonious name of Kat. But we must not suffer ourselves to be deceived by sounds. However unpoetical may have been his family designation, he was himself a person of noble soul, equal to the duties of any situation, brave, romantic, generous, ready at all times to sacrifice himself for the good of others. The choice of such a friend was honorable to Frederic's judgment, and had fate permitted their attachment to become as lasting as it was strong and enthusiastic, the reputation of the philosopher of Sans Souci might have escaped many of those stains which now lower and deform it.

As the Prussian monarch, through unaccountable caprice, or the desire to wound as much as possible the feelings of his children, occasionally forbade the prince and princess to see each other, Kat was often, at such times, entrusted with messages from brother to sister. Misfortune almost invariably disposes people to think kindly of those who sympathize with them, no matter what may be their rank or station.

Wilhelmina beheld in Kat only her brother's friend, and as, besides being handsome, he was gentle and winning in his manners, it is not very surprising that, seeing few other men, and none that showed any deference for her, she should have experienced a secret preference of this young officer.

Sometimes, when circumstances permitted, they all three met together in friendly enjoyment. Fearing to be free with others, they had on such occasions made up for their general reserve by indulging in the most unbounded confidence, passing in review the whole court, from the king and queen to the meanest gentleman in waiting.

It soon became evident to Frederic that Kat loved his sister, who, without the slightest regard to royal conventions, returned the feeling. An ordinary prince would have resented this; but he was not an ordinary prince, and therefore regarded not merely with approbation, but with delight, the mutual attachment of the individuals he loved best in the world. The intelligence came to him with disgust that plans, meanwhile, were in agitation at court for disposing, in the common way, both of his sister's hand and his own. Contemplating marriage from an extremely unfortunate point of view—that is, the connection with his own father and mother—it can scarcely be a matter of surprise that it should have inspired him with disgust.

His French studies, also, and the practice of Germany, where nearly all princes contract what they call left-handed alliances, tended to produce the same effect. When his father, therefore, set on foot any scheme for bartering away himself or his sister, in exchange for political influence, he exerted his utmost ingenuity in thwarting him. Kat, likewise, it may well be believed, made the best use of his power over the mind of Wilhelmina to deter her from entering into an engagement which would have been fatal to his happiness. These facts the king could not exactly know, though suspicions were awakened. He had recourse, therefore, to his system of espionage. Courtiers of both sexes were instructed to keep watch over the movements and communications of the trio, who being young and ardent, were not much upon their guard; and at length the conviction became rooted in his mind, that their singular friendship obstructed the development of his policy.

Wilhelmina had very few thoughts or feelings which she did not frankly communicate to her brother, but she had some, and among these was the strong love she felt for his young friend. He could not, indeed, fail to know that some attachment existed between them, but she shrank from confessing the extent of it, and often arranged clandestinely, interviews with her lover.

One morning, when she had just promised to meet Kat at dusk in the long elm walk at the extremity of the royal gardens, her father sent for her into his apartments. He was suffering from gout, and sat in the arm-chair, against which two heavy crutches, by the assistance of which he walked at times, leaned ominously.—The queen stood trembling at his side, afraid to speak, but casting deprecating and imploring looks at her daughter. Wilhelmina shuddered and turned pale.

"I see," exclaimed the king, "that you are sinking under the weight of a guilty conscience. You know you are deceiving me, in conjunction with your mother and brother." Wilhelmina thought of her assignment with Kat. "I say you are deceiving me, or at least attempting to do so. But there are more eyes upon you than you imagine. You should remember the old saying, 'that walls have ears'; and that when children enter into plots, to bring trouble and disgrace upon their parents, it behooves them to display more prudence than you and your rebellious brother exhibit. But I have discovered all your schemes, and know how to punish you."

The poor princess almost dropped to the floor. Her father, who saw, was not, as a physician of anger almost approaching to madness. He turned now and then fierce and threatening glances towards the queen, who looked aside to conceal her tears, and was only restrained by terror from throwing herself into her daughter's arms. He bade Wilhelmina draw near, but she was

overwhelmed with fear, and could not prevail on herself to approach him. He then attempted to rise, in order to seize her, as he had often done, by the hair of the head, but a sharp twang of the gout supervening, he fell back in the chair writhing with agony; in the midst of which he seized one of the crutches, and hurling it with all his might at his daughter, who certainly have brought her days to a sudden conclusion, but that, bending down her head, she suffered the missile to fly unimpeded towards the window, through which it made its way with a crash into the court below. This was the signal for flight; and both queen and princess ran shrieking into their own rooms, followed as far as they could hear by the most frightful imprecations and anathemas.

As ill-luck would have it, Frederic soon after came to pay his respects to his father, whom he found entirely alone, all his ministers, courtiers, and even servants, contriving not to hear his vociferations. If he had not the most unimpeachable testimony for the scene that followed, we should regard it as an extravagant fiction. When the prince entered, his father, fixing upon him a demoniacal look, accused him of entertaining some monstrous designs, which had never entered the poor young man's imagination, even in his dreams. He, therefore, repelled respectfully the charges against him.—This was too much. Anger, amounting to absolute rage, overcame the sense of pain. The king sprang from his chair, and seized his son by the throat, dragged him with all his force towards the window, where, with the strong cords of the blinds, he attempted to strangle him. He was a large, powerful man; the son, weak and delicate; and the partide was nearly accomplished before any of the courtiers could venture in to preserve their master from the commission of a crime which would have cast a blight over his whole life. Frederic, however, was nearly black in the face when disengaged from the cords and borne fainting out of the apartment.

An unremitted system of persecution was now pursued by Frederic William against his queen and his two eldest children, whose lives were thus rendered nothing but one tissue of gloom and wretchedness. His majesty's matrimonial schemes, however, suffered no interruption. As if he had been the best of fathers, he exerted himself vigorously to obtain a wife for his son and a husband for his daughter, which he persuaded himself was all that could be desired to render them perfectly happy. His own experience of wedlock had doubtless led him as well as his queen to this conclusion! But their children remained steadfast in their unbending, and looked upon the marriage with little less horror than a compact with the Evil One. This was more especially the case with Frederic, who, in an unlucky hour, came at length to the determination to put an end to his own misery by flying into France. This resolution he communicated to Wilhelmina, with the strictest injunctions to keep the secret from her mother, who, through a mistaken sense of duty, would probably have betrayed his design. All the necessary preparations were undertaken by Kat, who, in the devotion of his friendship, braved, with his eyes open, the danger that impended over him. The slightest accident might shipwreck their project, and he knew the old king too well not to foresee that he would take a terrible revenge.

It boots not now to inquire into the means by which they raised the necessary funds for defraying the expenses of their journey, how they procured passports, and succeeded in lulling to sleep the suspicions of the monarch and his courtiers. Kat contrived, an hour or two before his departure, to obtain an interview with the Princess Wilhelmina, who received him in her own apartment, though trembling all the while with anxiety and terror. Every footstep that moved through the corridor, every voice in the court-yard below, every whisper of the wind through crevice or cranny, represented to her in fancy the approach of her terrible father. In fact, before the young officer could make his escape from the room, the queen came rushing in to say that she was enquired for by her mother, and when the mother and daughter had departed, stepped forth into the corridor, descended a narrow staircase, with which he was familiar, and hurrying along the streets of Berlin, joined the young prince in a small grove beyond the walls, where, without companions or attendants, Frederic awaited his coming with two horses. These they mounted, and, making the best of their way towards the frontier, indulged in the flattering hope that in a few days they should be beyond the reach of Frederic William's pursuit or vengeance.

The Prussians even then had been drilled into tameness and submission; otherwise, as several gentlemen whom they encountered on the road knew the young prince perfectly well, they might have offered him an asylum, or aided him in effecting his escape. The young prince was not to allow him and his companion to pass without obstruction. They were enabled to do during two days; but the greatest trial they knew would be on the third, when they should have to pass of necessity through a fortified town on the banks of a river which they could not traverse by swimming. It was with sinking spirits and most gloomy forebodings, that they approached the gates, and beheld the walls and turrets rising like sepulchral edifices in the evening air. Frederic from time to time clasped the handle of his sword, and once inquired of his companion whether, in case of discovery, it would not be the most advisable course to imitate the ancient Romans, and put an end to their embarrassments by suicide. At the moment, he would have thought even this preferable to being dragged back to Berlin, and delivered as a prisoner into the hands of his father.

As they drew near the gates, they instinctively slackened their pace, and all the philosophy of which they were masters could not prevent them from regarding each other with an expression of alarm. But no choice was left but to demand admittance or to turn back. Of course, they resolved on the former; and to their surprise, the sentinels at the gate suffered them to pass without the slightest inquiry.—Overjoyed at this piece of good-fortune, they resolved to make the best use of it, and pushed on to the further gate, leading over a long bridge into the open country. No one stopped them in the streets, or appeared in any way to regard them. They therefore entered the *corps-de-garde*, through which lay the approach to the gate, with reviving confidence, but in an instant were surrounded by a body of soldiers, who, before they could even think of resistance, had disarmed and made them prisoners. Frederic, almost frantic with excitement and disappointment, demanded of the officer who regulated these proceedings by whose authority he was thus arrested.

"By your father's prince," replied the major. "An hour ago you might have travelled the frontier unmolested; but a courier has just arrived from Berlin, commanding me on pain of death, to detain your royal highness and your companion. Having myself served in the royal guards, I was well acquainted with your person, as well as with that of M. Kat, who was for some years my companion in arms."

To this, Frederic made no reply, but requested to be conducted to the dungeon assigned for him. He was perfectly right; it was indeed a dungeon; but at first Kat was allowed to be his companion. Prussian despotism, however, did not disdain to have recourse to those arts and contrivances which the princes of the House of Hapsburg have since practised with so much skill and credit against state prisoners. By means of a small cell, constructed in the thickness of the wall, communicating through a narrow aperture with the dungeon, the conversation of Frederic and his companion was overheard, and carefully entered in notes, which were immediately transmitted to the king.—Considering their position and their disappointment, it was no matter of wonder that they expressed themselves intemperately. Frederic did not spare his father, and Kat, unmindful of the reverence which Germany inculcates for crowned heads, indulged likewise in very strong language. When their first burst of indignation was over, they appeared to derive hope even from despair, and resolved to devote all their resources of mind and body to deliver themselves from the power of a sovereign whom they now designated as a cruel, crafty, merciless despot.

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[Conclusion to-morrow.]

The Daily Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1854.

We are happy to state that the specimen number of our daily issued on Tuesday last, was well received by our citizens, as was evinced by their personal congratulations to us, and by the quickness in which the large edition we printed was disposed of. We have made still larger provisions to supply the demand for extra copies of this number, and shall probably be able to furnish all who may wish for them.

It will take some little time for our carriers to get acquainted with their respective beats. Some of our subscribers may be overlooked; if so, and this notice meets their eye, they will oblige us by informing us of the omission at once, and we will remedy the fault.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—The house of representatives has concurred in the resolution of the senate to adjourn on the 4th of August, by a vote of 114 to 54.

THE GAME OUT.—Four more ballots for U. S. senator were had in the New Hampshire legislature last Thursday, without effecting a choice, and then the election was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 149 to 157. The only ballot Thursday we have seen reported stood, Wells (Nebraska dem.) 148; Morrison (anti-Nebraska dem.) 104; Eastman (whig) 40; Tappan (free soil) 7; scattering 11. All the members were present, making 156 necessary to a choice. A resolution was passed by a large vote requiring the secretary of state to send the anti-Nebraska resolutions adopted by the legislature to President Pierce, to the representatives of the state in congress, and to the governors of Nebraska and Kansas.

The resolution to indefinitely postpone the election of senators finishes the game for this session, unless a re-consideration shall be carried, and if there shall be a final adjournment without an election, the defeat of the national administration will be of the most mortifying character. No effort has been spared, no means left untried, to procure the election of the administration candidates. Defeat in the home of the president, and in the very citadel of the party has been deemed too disastrous to be permitted if any kind of means could avert it, and hence every appliance of money and of power has been been put in requisition to insure a victory. We should have been pleased to have seen the opposition united, and a choice made of some determined opponent of the Nebraska inquiry; but the point actually gained is no immaterial advantage. The administration is disastrously beaten, and the state will be for a while at least without its two votes in the senate to sanction any outrage on the north a treacherous president may propose. So, hurrah for New Hampshire!

The heavy shower of Thursday, we learn, lodged the wheat in some fields, and the hot weather succeeding the storm was by no means favorable to the filling of the berry. Winter wheat, however, is past danger, most of it being ready for harvest, and the spring wheat is not so liable to rust as winter. A few more days of dry weather will put that also beyond the reach of injury. Should the crop do as well as it now promises, it will exceed in quantity by one-third, any preceding crop in this state. For corn, the weather could not be better, and a heavy yield may safely be calculated upon. It is becoming an important crop, and pays well for raising.

The law for "the defence of liberty" has passed both branches of the Connecticut legislature. When we get a correct copy we shall publish it. It will probably serve as a pattern for other free states. Since the south disclaims and violates compromises, and desires to throw itself on the "constitution," we are disposed to try it on that way, and see exactly what the "constitution" requires in the matter of catching runaway slaves.

It is said that of eighty-four German newspapers which advocated Pierce's election only eleven remain supporters of the administration.

An anti-Nebraska state convention has been called in New York, to assemble at Saratoga Springs on the 16th of August next.

UNION EMIGRATION COMPANY.—The vice president of this society for the encouragement of emigration from the free states to the new territories is FRANCIS F. BLAIR. The Milwaukee Wisconsin (dem.) says he "is a native of Kentucky, and for fourteen years was the head of the Washington Globe, the most powerful democratic journal ever existing in this country. It was the cherished organ of the old Jackson party. It is among the extraordinary signs of the times to see his name to such a paper which contemplates the most thorough anti-slavery movement that was ever started in our country."

ANOTHER RAILROAD MAP.—The Madison Journal has been amusing itself and edifying its readers by the publication of a railroad map, in which it makes no less than nine railroads to center at that point. The Argus in noticing it says:

"Of all these, on but two that it mentions has a foot of earth been displaced or the spade broken the surface of the ground. Of these two, one—the Mil. & M. R. R. is completed. The other, the Madison and Beloit R. R., is in process of construction and will be completed to this place some time next fall or winter. This is the Journal's map as it is. On a third road terminating here—the Rock River V. U. R. R., there has been work done to the amount of many thousands of dollars, and the heaviest grades are nearly or partly completed, the right of way obtained and depot grounds selected. This road the Journal does not mention—it does not find a place on the reliable 'railroad map' which has been displayed in its columns.

The embankments are within sight of town, but the line of the road even is not on its map. The reason is plain; this road is controlled by men obnoxious to the Journal. Its map is quite as much for political as for business effect. To defeat land grant the assassins have represented that the Valley road is a humbug. The evidence that is not in the fact that over a million of dollars have been expended upon it, the marks of which may be found all along the line from Chicago to Janesville, and from Janesville to Fond du Lac and Madison. But the grant must be defeated, and the existence of the road must be ignored.

This is a specimen of the 'railroad map.' One half of the lines laid down are the most shadowy myths and fables—the only one on which any labor has been done, aside from the Milwaukee and the Beloit roads, does not find a place upon it."

We have always looked upon the Journal's course towards the Valley railroad as dictated by a very narrow, suicidal, foolish piece of prejudice, and this last exhibition of it is in good keeping with its former course. There is certainly some reason for the opposition of the Milwaukee papers to this road, though none for the unscrupulous fabrications they have published for the purpose of injuring it, but for a Madison paper there is none whatever. It is calculated to benefit Madison in every way. A more feasible route could not be marked out for a connection of Madison with the eastern cities than that surveyed by the Valley railroad company, and we venture to say that any intelligent, unprejudiced man, after a full investigation of all the proposed railroad lines to that point, would pronounce this of vastly more importance than any of the nine projected upon the Journal's map. But important as it is, that paper entirely "ignores" it—does not consider it worthy of a place even among the visionary routes marked out upon its map. We know not how the property holders of Madison look upon the Journal's course, but it is certainly rendering them a very poor service.

THE SCHUYTLERS.—The reader will find in today's paper a detail of the over issue of a large amount of railroad stock by one of the Schuytlers, whose failure for a large amount we have already announced. It could hardly be possible that others should not be involved in their ruin, but the public were hardly prepared to hear that they carry with them such a man as Governor Morris. Yet such is the report, and the liabilities of Mr. M. are stated to be between one and two millions. He had advanced large sums to the defaulting brokers, and without incurring their guilt shares their fate.

Meanwhile, the discovery of the fraudulent issue of stock by the Schuytlers is followed by a similar discovery on the part of Charles T. Sheldon, president of the Empire Stone-Dressing Company, who has absconded from the city.—He set his tune to only \$50,000. The liabilities of the company are said to amount to \$25,000.

So much for the morality of Wall street, and the honesty of some men who would probably deal out without mercy the penalty of the law to a needy culprit who should steal a coat to cover his naked back.

CASSIUS M. CLAY IN CHICAGO.—Mr. Clay addressed a large meeting in Dearborn park, on the evening of the 6th inst. Charles Walker presided at the meeting; Jacob Jones, Chas. G. Hammond, George Schneider, F. Moseley, F. Leitz and F. A. Hoffman assisted as vice-presidents, and R. L. Wilson and J. K. C. Forrest acted as secretaries. The Tribune of the 7th says:

Mr. Walker introduced Mr. Clay to the audience, who was greeted with cheers; after which he spoke for about an hour, in reference to the exciting topic—the aggression of the slave power. He concluded with an earnest appeal to democrats, whigs, free soilers and abolitionists to give up their party differences, and join together in common defence of the citadel of liberty.

The meeting broke up with three cheers for Mr. Clay, and three groans for senator Douglas.

WASHINGTON, July 5. The bill granting land to aid in the construction of a telegraph to the Pacific was taken up and after a brief discussion, was postponed until to-morrow. The consideration of the bill introduced by senator Clayton for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa was then resumed.

Gerritt Smith, who has resigned his seat in congress at the close of the present session, has not shown the ability or the energy which was anticipated by his friends. The N. Y. Tribune justly says that, with all his ultraism, the slaveholders find him "not half so effective an opponent of their projects and policy as many others more moderate who confront them in the capitol, and who at home are steadily voted against as pro-slavery."

REJECTION OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—A telegraphic dispatch to the New York Express, states that on Saturday, the U. S. senate rejected the Canadian reciprocity treaty, negotiated recently at Washington, by the earl of Elgin, and our federal authorities. This intelligence is perhaps correct, though a surprise upon the country. The principal reasons said to have been advanced in the senate against its ratification, were the alleged inequalities of benefits conferred and received, and an infringement of the revenue laws; as a measure having the objects in view which were embraced in the proposed treaty, should have originated in the house of representatives.

ACCIDENT AT MADISON.—The Argus of the 6th gives the following particulars of an accident at an exhibition of the hippodrome:

In the evening an immense crowd was again attracted, though the number was not so great as that which attended in the afternoon. All passed off satisfactorily till the racing by the ladies, who were passing the short stretch at the corner, when one of the horses stumbled and went over, carrying the rider with her. He rolled completely over her, by which her ankle was badly hurt, the ligament being torn off from one side of the joint, leaving the foot dangling loosely and helpless. Her thigh also received an ugly flesh wound, her arm and shoulder were sprained, and her face bruised considerably.—As her horse fell, another horse directly behind attempted to jump over the fallen horse, which, partly rising at the time, caused the jumping rider to execute a perfect somersault, also throwing his rider a short distance ahead, and then walking over her, happily without serious injury. The riders who were thrown were borne out of the ring from the presence of the horrified audience, many of whom supposed that one or both was fatally injured. The one who first fell was taken to the hotel and her wounds dressed. The other recovered in a short time, mounted her steed again and took the next heat.

Shortly afterward a horse was thrown in one of the chariot races, but no serious injury was done.

The ad-or of the audience was considerably dampened by these accidents, and the performance went through wearily.

NEW YORK, July 5.

The city has been excited all day by the report of the fraud on the New Haven and N. Y. railroad. The discovery was made on Monday. Morris Ketchum was led by the large sales of stock, and the numerous inquiries made in consequence of the possibility of an over issue, to go to the transfer office of the company, and inquire of the book-keeper, who it was supposed must be cognizant of the exact state of the matter, as to whether there might not have been an over issue; but receiving no satisfactory answer, in the course of Saturday, Alexander Hamilton Jr., the legal adviser of the president of the company, brought a letter from him to Mr. Sturges, whose attention was called to the stock ledger. Upon learning this, Mr. Ketchum closed himself with the book-keeper, and told him that it would save the directors much time, and himself much trouble, if he would tell what he knew. The latter admitted that at one time, and at other times, between eight and nine thousand shares—altogether nineteen thousand shares—representing nineteen hundred thousand dollars, had been transferred by the transfer agent, Robert Schuyler, by whom the stock was appropriated. This morning a letter was received from R. Schuyler, offering his resignation, which was accepted, of course. In addition to information given, we learn that the offer of several certificates of stock for transfer, which had not been duly recorded, had awakened suspicions in the minds of the directors. This was previous to the reception of the letter addressed to Mr. Sturges by Mr. Schuyler. At the meeting of the board of brokers this morning, the stock was not called, it being resolved to do nothing in the matter, until the official report was made by the directors of the New Haven road. A question has been raised as to the responsibility of the company for the suspicious trick, on the ground that none of those certificates had been recorded. The question will depend, probably, upon the construction of the charter in reference to the transfer. All the false stock was signed by the president, who was the transfer agent of the company, and the secretary, now absent in Europe, but who had left blanks, signed for the president's use. The directors have issued the following card:

"N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Office.—The executive committee of the directors of the New Haven and New York railroad feel it their duty to avail themselves of the first practicable moment to give notice to the public that upon a hasty examination, made within the last twenty-four hours, of the stock-book of the company, they have ascertained that an illegal and unauthorized issue of certificates of stock of the company, to a large amount, has been made within a few months, now held by parties, doubtless ignorant of its character. It has been impracticable for them, within the short period since any suspicion of such practices have been enacted, to ascertain the precise extent of this fraudulent issue, although an examination will be made at once by the directors, and the public will be promptly informed of the result."

The congressional anti-Nebraska address is said by the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, to have been adopted at a full meeting of members, representing all shades of opposition to the repeal of the compromise, and that it was reported from a committee of thirteen members, of whom 7 were democrats and 6 whigs. The call of the Washington Sentinel upon those who voted against the bill, and yet disapprove of the address, to come out and say so, has not yet been responded to. We shall be happy to print such disclaimers whenever they are ready.—*National Era.*

We were informed last night that a dispatch had been received from officers Flannery and Lee, stating that they had arrested W. A. Arison, the suspected murderer of Mr. Allison and wife, in Philadelphia.—*Cin. Com.*

POLITENESS IS HARD.—During Com. Perry's late visit to Japan, himself and suite were entertained at a feast by the natives. Cooked worms, fried snakes, and a variety of indigestible compounds were served up, of which they were obliged to partake through etiquette.

REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES.—It is estimated that the revenue of the United States, for the fiscal year terminating on July 1st, will be \$75,000,000; an increase of \$14,000,000 in the present year.

CINCINNATI, July 5.

An Irishman attacked an American wearing a "know-nothing hat." The American killed him with a pistol and bowie knife.

The following singular advertisement appears in a Canada paper. It is as French as a little bonnet:

All those people what I owes
I'll not ax 'em for dat,
But all those peeps what owes me
Must pay me up immediate.

PARDONED.—We learn that Gov. Barstow has pardoned the Malangros, convicted and sentenced for incest, at the last term of the circuit court of this county. The grounds of the pardon we understand to be, that a German, who has died lately, confessed that he was father of the children, but did not make the confession earlier on account of making trouble with his wife.—*Mil. Sentinel.*

It is rumored that a couple of rich looking "prospects" have been uncovered within a few days—one on lands belonging to Maj. Rountree, the other on Ben. C. Eastman's ground. They are represented as very flattering.—*Platteville American.*

STRAY WOMAN.—A young woman was arrested last Sunday on the lake shore, attempting to drown herself, and was committed to the county jail, where she remains at present in a very desponding state of mind, refusing to give her name, residence, or friends. She is of medium size, brown hair, which is very short and thin, and wears a black silk net, has hazel eyes, nose slightly roman; is dressed in a black silk wrapper and checked sun bonnet, and has a handkerchief marked *Jane Estelle*. Her friends, if she has any, are requested to take care of her, otherwise she will have to be removed to the county poor house.

Since the above was written, we learn that there is good reason to believe that this individual is from Albany, N. Y., or near that place. She is very conversant with that and other portions of that state. She says she is married, and intimates that domestic troubles were the cause of her attempting to take her life. Before attempting to drown herself she swallowed a large quantity of laudanum, which she threw up, and since her arrest has made several attempts to drown herself. A constant guard has to be maintained over her, and she has come very near eluding their vigilance. She says she has written to her friends, informing them of her determination to commit suicide, and that they now believe her dead.

Albany, Rochester and Buffalo papers will do well to make some mention of these circumstances, as she is evidently a woman of respectability, and may have friends who are deeply anxious concerning her.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A LITTLE CHILD AMONG LUNATICS.—A day or two ago, a gentleman whose official duties required him to visit a large asylum near this city, devoted to the indigent insane, took with him a little boy some three years old, and it was an interesting study to watch the effect which the presence of the young visitor produced among the lunatics of every grade. An unusual degree of quiet and order prevailed in every hall, and touching manifestations of the softening and subduing influence of childhood were exhibited by those who were generally most intractable. This was particularly the case with those who had passed the season of youth.—One man, incurably insane, approached the little boy with a countenance for the moment, full of gentleness and kindness, and with a polite gesture handed him a straw—being all he had to give—and showed great satisfaction when it was accepted, and borne as if it had been of value. Almost all approached and shook hands with the infant, and so mild was their bearing that he did not for a moment hesitate, and although abashed at what to him was an unusual crowd, he cheerfully yielded his little hands to their caresses. But the most interesting scene was in the women's apartments. They were ready to devour the child with their caresses, and yet when they observed that their crowding and volubility annoyed him, instinctively withdrew a little, and modulated their voices to tones of tenderness, to which many of them had long been strangers. One of the women, herself a mother, enquired with tearful eyes—"Dear little fellow, is his mother living?" An affirmative reply seemed to relieve her apprehensions, and her expressions of interest assumed a more cheerful tone. The most violent, closely confined in cells, watched every movement of the boy with intense interest, and some begged by all the affection for their own offspring, which insanity in its worst form had not eradicated—to be permitted to embrace him. The whole scene was calculated to deepen the sympathy felt for the most unfortunate class who were the object of the visit, and to show how strongly the society of children is calculated to win back to gentleness those who, from any cause, have passed that indefinite line which separates the sane from the insane.—*N. Y. Cour. & Eng.*

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—This road has been in operation six months. For five months and a half, (from January 1st to June 16th,) the number of passengers carried, and the receipts have been as follows:

No. of passengers carried,	160,894
Receipts for passengers,	\$365,093 00
" freights,	108,679 00
" sundries,	19,908 00
Total,	\$493,680 00

THE MARKETS.

JANESVILLE, July 10, 1854.
Flour from winter wheat, 4.00 per cwt, 8.50 per bbl.; from spring, 3.50 per cwt, 7.50 per bbl.; wheat, winter, 95c1.00; club, 85c90; common spring, 80c85; corn, selected, 97½; in ear, 90; oats, 25; wool, 20c31.

MILWAUKEE, July 8, 1854.
Flour, country brand, 6.00c6.50; wheat, best winter, 1.05c1.15; club and Italian, 90c1.00; mixed, 85c1.00; corn, 45c47; rye, 75c80; barley, 60c65; timothy seed, 1.51c2.00 per bus.; clover seed, 7.00; flax seed, 5.50; wool, 20c30; lumber, clear, 82½; 2d do, 23; common, 15; clear dressed flooring, 25; common do, 22; common undressed do, 16; clear siding, 18; common, 15.

METALLIC BURIAL CASES.—The Subscriber is agent for the sale of these cases, and is prepared to furnish them at all times, at his Cabinet Ware Room on Main street.

J. F. MORSE.
Janesville, July 10th, 1854.

LYON'S KATHARION.—5 Gross down in Store. Dealers furnished at manufacturers' prices. (Jy10) HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

ZINC WHITE.—3,000 lbs. French and American now being received. This article will be sold at a low figure. (Jy10) HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

OSGOOD'S CHOLAGOGUE for Fever & Ague.—6 Gross just received on consignment. (Jy10) HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

ENGLISH CASTILE SOAP.—39 Boxes for sale very low. (Jy10) HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

PERFUMERY.—The best stock in the West can be seen at our Store. (Jy10) HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

BRUSHES of every variety, style and name, in quantities to suit. (Jy10) HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

GUM DROPS.—A full assortment of the different flavors, fresh, for sale by (Jy10) HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

CHEWING GUM.—50 Boxes at wholesale sale. (Jy10) HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

LINSEED OIL, by the Cask, Barrel or Gallon. (Jy10) HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

SULPHATE QUININE.—100 oz. this day received. (Jy10) HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

OLIVE OIL, in Baskets and Bottles, at Wholesale. (Jy10) HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WHITE LEAD IN OIL, by the ton or less quantities. (Jy10) HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDLACH'S CHAPPEL—A large consignment this day received. (Jy10) HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 1.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, JULY 10, 1854.

NUMBER 1.

THE DAILY GAZETTE

Is published every morning, Sundays excepted, in the third story of Bennett & Clapp's Empire Block, Main street, by
LEVI ALDEN & CHAS. HOLT.

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Cards in "Business Directory" inserted at \$5 00 per year.

Special notices immediately after reading matter, fifty per cent above common rates of advertising.

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G. L. KNOX, Book-Binder,
Lapin's Block, over Sutherland's Book-Store.
MAGAZINES, Law and Medical Works, Music, etc., bound in a neat and substantial manner. All kinds of Blank Books, County Records, etc., ruled and bound to any pattern desired.
April 30, 1853.

WEST SIDE!
JUST OPENING A Large Stock of PAPER HANGINGS, CURTAIN PAPERS and OIL WINDOW SHADES, of New and Beautiful Designs; Patent and Brass Curtain Trimmings complete, Tassels, etc., at the **HOUSE FURNISHING STORE** of
COOLEY & BABCOCK.
Janesville, May 12th, 1854.

Boarders Wanted.
Persons wishing board can be accommodated by making application at the dwelling opposite the Badger State Bank.
MRS. A. STRIETER.
July 4, 1854.

CALICOES.—A first rate assortment. We sell the best made for 10 cents.
ALPACCA, a good article for 15 ct.
COOLEY & BABCOCK.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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Physicians and Surgeons. Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. 17

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Stationery—Lapin's new brick block, east side the river, Janesville.

H. S. SHERIDAN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, etc., east side the river, Main-st., Janesville. 24

JANESVILLE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
A short distance north of the Stevens House, J. H. BUDD, Proprietor. 10

DR. M. H. BUTLER.
Physician and Surgeon, Plymouth, Rock county, Wis. Office and residence convenient to Barlow's Hotel, Plymouth. 52

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence—Brick Cottage, west of the Episcopal Church. 52

F. W. HURLICH,
Confectioner, Ice Cream Saloon, etc., Main street, opposite the Post office, Janesville. Every attention paid to customers. 25

E. B. & J. F. DRAKE.
Have for sale a large stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, etc., at the Janesville Nursery, 3 mile west of the river. 4

TRUSDELL, JORDAN & BENNETT,
Attorneys at Law and Real Estate Agents. Office in Empire Block, Janesville. 52

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office in Lapin's Block, over the Bookstore, Janesville, Wisconsin. 52

CASE & ARMSTRONG,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law and Solicitors in Chancery. Office in the Empire Block, Janesville. 52

JOHN M. CASE, JAMES ARMSTRONG.

DOTY & BURNHAM,
Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturers, one door north of Doty's Mechanics' Block, Main-st., Janesville, Wis., where at all times a complete assortment of the above articles may be found. 19

DR. JOSEPH S. LANE.
Resident Physician and Surgeon, in the village of Janesville. Office at his dwelling, west side of the river, near the Baptist Church, where he may be found at all times when not professionally absent.

JACKMAN, PARKER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Merchants. Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes, etc. Store corner of Main and Milwaukee streets, Janesville.

A. B. MILLER,
Surveyor and Civil Engineer, and Notary Public. Surveying, leveling, draining, etc., promptly attended to. Office west side the river, in the R. V. U. R. R. office. Janesville, March 24, 1852. 29

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.,
Druggists and Apothecaries. Dealers in Paints, Oils, Glass and Groceries. General Agents for the most approved Patent Medicines.
W. M. HOLDEN, WM. KEMP, WM. E. TALLMAN.

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O. F. MEYER'S TOBACCO & CIGAR STORE,
Main street, Janesville, keeps always on hand a variety of Cigars, Loose Chewing, Smoking and Plug Tobacco. A superior article of Wine and Liquors also always on hand.

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Also, agent for the Continental Insurance Company of New York City, having a cash capital of Half a million dollars. Office over the store of Cooley & Babcock, Janesville, Wisconsin. 1

T. B. WOOLSCROFT,
Baker and Confectioner, No. 1, Lapin's Block, corner of Main and Milwaukee streets. All kinds of Cakes, Pies, Croquettes, Bread, Cakes, Oysters, Ice Cream, and all other kinds of confectionery served up on the shortest notice.

NEW YORK CASH STORE,
M. C. SMITH & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Crockery, Sugar, Lamps, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ready-Made Clothing, Paints, Oils, and every kind of Merchandise, at the very lowest cash prices.
M. C. SMITH, O. K. BENNETT.

PINLEY & KIMBALL,
Sign of the Big Saw, Richardson's Block, Main-st., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Docks and Shoes, Hardware, Bar Iron, Steel, Nails, Stoves, Tin Plate, and Manufacturers of all kinds of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware. Janesville, May 24, 1852. 83

B. F. PINLEY, E. A. KIMBALL.

MERCANTILE HOTEL,
La Salle-st., between Lake and South Water, Chicago. 40

E. MOORE, proprietor, (late of Syracuse, N. Y.) This House has been thoroughly refitted and newly furnished. Omnibuses always in attendance to convey passengers to and from the house. Baggage free. Board \$1.00 per day. 2

W. H. WATERMAN,
Storage, Forwarding and General Merchant, South Water, Chicago, W. H. Waterman, attention paid to the Purchase and Shipment of Produce.

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ELDRIDGE & PEASE,
Attorneys, Counsellors and Solicitors, will attend to the prosecution and settlement of all claims. County Land and other claims against the United States are taken by them promptly, having an agent in Washington to prosecute them in person. Also, General Land and Loan Agents, Notaries, etc. Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wis. 40

B. P. ELDRIDGE, J. J. R. PEASE.

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Philadelphia Drug Store, Janesville.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Drugs, French, English and American Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Perfumery, Fancy and Artists' Materials and Colors, Wines and Liquors for Medicinal uses, Druggists Glass Ware, Surgical Instruments, Dental Instruments, Fancy articles, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, etc. etc. etc. etc.
JAS. H. OGILVIE, L. J. BARROWS, M. D.

DR. L. ARNOLD,
DENTIST,
Exchange Block, West end upper bridge, Milwaukee st. Janesville, April 23, 1853. 24

DENTISTRY.
DR. B. F. PENDLETON,
Surgeon Dentist, is prepared to operate in every branch of his profession. Chloroform administered when desired. Office corner Main and Milwaukee streets, over Edie & Co's Jewelry Store. 51

TURKISH AND RUSSIAN WAR
L. SUTHERLAND has several late Books on the above subject, interesting and for sale cheap.
June 12th, 1854. 41

Land Contracts for sale at this office.

Fire Insurance Agency.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Capital about million of Dollars, all paid in cash and safely invested.

HOMER INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 10, Wall street, New York, Cash Capital \$300,000.

The above are the most sound and reliable stock companies now doing business, and the subscriber is prepared to take risks in them at such rates as make it an object for persons desiring to be safely insured to take policies in these companies.

J. DEWITT REXFORD, Agent.
May 20th, 1854. 39

Life, Fire & Marine Ins. Agency.

THE subscriber is now prepared to negotiate insurance on Stocks of Goods, Stores, Dwellings and Household Furniture to any amount in the best New England and New York City companies. Marine risks taken at equitable rates.

Milwaukee, Refer to
A. W. WHEELER, Agent of Whitewater & Co.
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MARSHALL & ISLEY, Agents.
Janesville.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO., A. W. WHEELER, H. WOODRUFF, CHAS. PULKEIF, Agents.
Office in Wheelock's Store. 51

June 15th, 1854.

New England Mutual Life Ins.

Of Boston, Mass., Chartered in 1843.
Capital and accumulation, \$650,000.

THIS Company is one of the oldest, and among the most prudently and successfully conducted in the world. The primary object in conducting its business has been to provide perfect security under all conceivable circumstances, for the payment of its losses under its policies, and to return to the insured the surplus at stated periods, and strict economy is observed.

Every insured person is a member of the company and shares in the profits of the business, and is subject to no liability or assessments beyond his premium.

The directors are required to be peculiarly interested in the company, and they give it their personal attention; and bonds of sufficient security are given by its officers for the faithful performance of their duties.

Insurance will be effected for the benefit of the wife, which is secured to her by law beyond the reach of a husband's creditors; and creditors may insure the lives of debtors.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President; J. F. STEVENS, Secy.; CHAS. PULKEIF, Agent.
O. P. ROBINSON, Examining Physician.
June 19th, 1854. 41

Fire, Marine & Life Insurance

NEW YORK CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital, \$300,000.

NATIONAL PROTECTION, FARMINGTON SPRINGS, Conn., Capital \$250,000.

NORTHERN NEW YORK CO., PLATTESBURG, N. Y., Capital \$200,000.

AMERICAN INSURANCE CO., UNICA, N. Y., Capital \$200,000.

DODGE COUNTY MUTUAL, WAVEREN, Wis., Capital \$150,000.

MILWAUKEE MUTUAL, MILWAUKEE, Wis., Capital \$100,000.

BELOIT INSURANCE COMPANY, ROCK COUNTY, Wis., Capital \$150,000.

BOON COUNTY INSURANCE COMPANY, ILLINOIS, Capital \$100,000.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE LIFE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn., Capital \$100,000.

NORTHERN NEW YORK LIFE STOCK INS. CO., Capital \$100,000.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE CO., MILWAUKEE, Wis., Capital \$200,000, (\$100,000 paid in.)

The undersigned has been duly appointed Agent of the above named companies, and is now prepared to take risks and issue policies upon all kinds of insurable property at the lowest rates.

Office at Emerald Grove, Rock Co., Wis., or at the Janesville City Bank of H. B. BUNSTER.
CHAS. C. CHENEY, Agent for the Northwest.

Highly Important to Farmers.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WEST.

THE MADISON MUTUAL,

LOCATED AT MADISON, WISCONSIN.

THIS Company continues to take risks upon Farm Property only, consisting of buildings of all kinds, (belonging to farmers,) household furniture, grain in barns, live stock, etc., from one to five years; and rates than most other responsible companies.

All losses promptly paid at the office as soon as proof is made thereon.

We believe it to be for the interest of the farmers to insure by themselves, their property being less hazardous than any other, consequently you will have no loss, and we have not been obliged to assess our premium notes, and for the last fourteen months we have not had a single dollar loss, though doing a large and increasing business, which we believe to be without a parallel in the history of insurance.

The best of references given as to the responsibility of the company.

TRAVELING AGENTS Wanted for Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.
SIMEON MILLS, President.
L. F. HOPKINS, Secretary.
J. J. FARWELL, Treasurer. 42 1/2

MADISON MUSIC STORE.

THE undersigned has in his Ware Room, in Thoms' Model Block, a good assortment of **Piano Fortes, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments** generally. Some of the best manufacturers in the Union have supplied of their work there.

Chickering, Hallett & Davis, Lemuel Gilbert, Woodward & Brown, Loren Mears of Boston, and Hall & Son of New York, are all contributors to his stock of Pianos.

Prince & Co., Bishop & Child, and S. D. & T. W. Smith's Melodeons are there also. These instruments are not found in auction rooms and other places where forced sales are made to raise money for the makers, for their reputation always commands exorbitant prices, and the manufacturer's own terms. They are all for sale at factory prices, and warranted satisfactory.

Planoes from other manufacturers can be furnished if desired.

An experienced and disinterested agent in New York selects for the subscriber any style and priced instrument, tested in his own judgment, musical skill and taste, implicit confidence can be placed.

NEW SHEET MUSIC received weekly, sold at publishers' prices, and sent by mail free of postage.

Violins, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Accordions, Clarinet, Flute, Italian and other Violin Strings, Violin and Bass Violin Strings of the best quality, Violin Bows and parts of Violins.

Bertini's, Hunter's, and other instruction books for all instruments, and many other articles in the music line, usually found in such stores, kept always on hand.

Do not go further East, until you have called at the **MADISON MUSIC STORE,** for, depend upon it, there is no use in it.

D. EOLT. 41
Madison, May 31st, 1854.

Just Arrived.

20,000 FEET of heavy squared timber consisting of Oak, Elm and Maple choice quality, lying on the ground east of the Disbrey, for purchasers. Terms—CASH. Enquire at Jackson & Co's store of
Janesville, June 2d, 1854. 39 1/2

RAILROADS.

Summer Arrangement.
1854 MILWAUKEE 1854
And Mississippi Railroad.

NOW in operation from Milwaukee to Madison, about 100 miles.

On and after May 20th, 1854, the trains will run as follows, except Sundays:

GOING WESTWARDLY.
A passenger train will leave Milwaukee at 7.30 A. M., arrive at Janesville at 11 A. M., at Madison, the capital of the State, at 12.40 P. M.

A passenger train will also leave Milwaukee at 5.15 P. M., on the arrival of the boat from Chicago, and reach Janesville and Madison the same evening.

GOING EASTWARDLY.
A passenger train will leave Madison for the present at 9 A. M., and Janesville at 5 A. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 8.30 A. M., in time to connect with the morning boat to Chicago.

A passenger train will also leave Madison at 1.30 P. M., and Janesville at 3.30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 7 P. M., in time to connect with the evening boat to Chicago.

Freight trains run each way every day the entire length of the road.

Stages will run in connection with the cars to and from the Forest House and Whitewater, to Watertown, Port Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Beaver Dam, Horicon, Waubesa and Berlin, which will commence running on and after June 10th.

Also from Janesville and Madison, to Sauk, Baraboo, Dodgeville, Mineral Point, Fennimore, Galena, Dubuque and to various other points of the State.

Passengers are ticketed to and from Madison to Chicago at \$5.00; and to and from Janesville to Chicago at \$3.00.

B. The price from Milwaukee to all eastern points is the same as from Chicago, which makes the Milwaukee route the cheapest by several dollars.

EDWARD H. BRODHEAD, Engineer and Superintendent. 30

Michigan Central Railroad,

Great Central R. R. Line.

Canada Railroad open from Detroit to Niagara Falls.

Only Direct and Connected Line of Railroad from Chicago to Albany, New York & Boston.

PASSENGERS GOING EAST
Can now take the NEW SHORT ROUTE, avoiding a long, tedious journey around the south shore of Lake Erie.

50 miles less than by Michigan Southern and New York Central Railroads.

15 miles less than by Michigan Southern and N. Y. & Erie Railroad to New York.

The great distance saved, the easy grades and large amount of air line, make it the most desirable route to Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston.

JOHNS' EXPRESS
Leaves Chicago daily (Sundays excepted), at 7 A. M.

ETERNITY EXPRESS
Leaves Chicago daily (Sundays excepted), at 9 P. M.

Connecting at Detroit with Morning Express for Niagara Falls, arriving in Buffalo same evening, and New York next morning.

From Chicago connects at Michigan City with N. A. & S. Railroad for Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Dayton, Bellefontaine, Columbus, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. The only route which passengers can be directed to the above places.

Passengers taking this route will find new and commodious cars, comfortably conducted and attended baggage masters.

Baggage checked thro' to Niagara Falls.
THROUGH TICKETS sold at the Michigan Central Railroad Office, in the Merchants' Hotel, Janesville, and at P. S. GOODWIN, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE!

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R.
AND DIXON AND LOWA CENTRAL ROUTE.

TWO Passenger Trains will leave daily, (Sundays excepted) at the Wells street Depot, for Warren, Jo Daviess county:

First train at 8.30 A. M., Evening Train at 10.15 P. M., by which connections are made by stage with Galena and Dubuque.

Second Passenger Train daily, (Sundays excepted), will leave for Galena at 8.30 A. M. and 8.30 P. M.

One Passenger Train daily, (Sundays excepted) will leave for Dixon and Iowa Central route, at 8.30 P. M.

Passengers for Milwaukee, Madison, Janesville and Madison, will leave Chicago at 8.30 A. M. and 8.30 P. M.

TRAINS EASTWARD TO CHICAGO.
Leave Warren at 11 A. M., arrive at Chicago at 6.45 P. M.
" Beloit 6.25 A. M. " " 4.45 P. M.
" Galena 6.25 A. M. " " 12 M.
" Dixon 6.25 A. M. " " 12 M.
" Rockford 6.25 A. M. " " 12 M.

Passengers for Dixon, Oregon, etc., will leave Lane (Hickory Grove) at 2.15 P. M., and arrive at Chicago at 6.45 P. M.

Connections made east with all the great eastern lines to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Central and Southern Ohio.

J. B. TURNER, Superintendent. 43
Chicago, May 1, 1854.

Sky-Light Daguerreotypes.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
75 Cents to \$5.00.

MR. J. E. POWERS, lately from Troy, (N. Y.) has removed to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place and vicinity that he has made a permanent location in Janesville, and has taken rooms over ELLIS' JEWELRY STORE, where he is prepared to take

Daguerreotype Likenesses.
Either single or in groups, not to be surpassed in Wisconsin. The pictures are taken in as good style as the Art can produce, having all the improved chemicals of the age, which, together with the advantages of a superior light, enable him to give a clear, bold and life-like picture.

Minutaries taken in all weathers equally well, and warranted not to fade in the least, from 75 cents to \$1. Pictures taken free for 50 cents.

Portraits of every class of all styles furnished to order, and also minutaries in Pin and Bracelets.

Minutaries of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Picture of Children of any age correctly taken at very low rates.

His Room will be open from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., and he invites all those that wish to be so represented.

Call and Examine his Specimens, whether they wish likenesses or not.

Among these specimens are Minutaries of Henry Clay, John P. Hale, Jenny Lind and General Taylor.

Instructions given in the art on reasonable terms.
Janesville, Dec. 1, 1852. 13

Musical Instruction.

MRS. S. FOORD will be happy to give instruction in Music to those who may desire it, at her residence on Jackson street, three doors south of the Methodist Church.

TERMS:
Piano Forte music, 24 lessons including the use of instrument.....\$10 00
Organ Music and Thorough Bass.....\$15 00

EMPIRE CASH STORE!

The Cheapest Store in the County.
THE LARGEST, Most General and
Best Selected Stock of MERCHANDISE ever introduced to the people of Rock and the adjoining counties is now on hand at the **EMPIRE CASH STORE.**

A Stock larger than any Two Stores in Janesville to be sold for CASH, at prices that all can see are at least 25 per cent lower than the PRETENDED CASH STORES.

SELL FOR
We mean what we say exactly: We can sell you **MORE FOR THE**

Least amount of Money
Than any other Store in the County. For this reason, we sell more Goods than any two Stores in Janesville, and this year we intend to sell more than any three, consequently, we can sell just one-third cheaper, as our expenses are no more by selling so much than they would be if we sold any more than our neighbors.

Reduces the Price and Increases the Speed
Is the order of the day; and in order to do so, we have purchased this spring larger than ever, and intend to sell at prices to astonish everybody.

We buy Goods to SELL, and we offer everybody shall understand this by our prices. We have purchased every thing by the Cord in the way of Merchandise. Our Stock embraces every thing in the Goods line, kept in such a store as ours only, commencing with

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE in connection with a general **READY-MADE CLOTHING,** BOOTS and SHOES, HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS and CAPS, &c., &c.

To enumerate what would be impossible, (any one seeing our stock will be satisfied of that).

All we have to say is we have **JUST WHAT YOU WANT, AT PRICES TO SUIT YOU,** a fact which all can see by calling at the **EMPIRE CASH STORE.**
H. S. SHELTON & CO. 40
Janesville, June 7th, 1854.

FRENCH VARIETY STORE.

V. JOUANNEAULT,
DEALER IN

BOOKS, CLOTHING & YANKEE NOTIONS.
THE above Establishment, a mere miniature in its size, is located into a Large and Rich Stock of STANDARD WORKS, New and Cheap Publications, Stationery of a superior quality, Wall and Window Calendars, and other articles, French and English, Combs, Tassels, Rollers and Rack Pullies.

Fashionable Summer Clothing,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

With a full cargo of Fancy Goods brought from the Crystal Palace, and selected expressly for the Janesville Ladies.

LOOKING GLASSES, JEWELRY,
Gold Pens, Port Monnies, Carl Cases, Cutlery, Perfumery, Fans, Zephyr, Wreath, also, Combs and Brushes of all descriptions, Ribbons, Edging, Braids, Thread, Silk, Twist, Pins and Buttons in endless variety.

Call and See,
It is a Perfect Exhibition, with a Free Admission, and doors open at all hours. Deal with the Frenchman, he has the greatest variety of goods in the city, and does not charge a cent more than any other merchant.

"Fair Deal—the worth of your Money," is the motto of V. JOUANNEAULT. 40
Janesville, June 1st, 1854.

S. C. SPAULDING,

PROPRIETOR OF THE **JEWELRY AND VARIETY STORE,**
HAS JUST RECEIVED A Large and Beautiful assortment of New Styles of

Fall and Winter Goods,
Which in addition to his former Stock, he has supplied with the most PERFECT and EXTENSIVE of any in the West. Among which may be found

Fine English Lever Gold Watches,
Also a variety of ANCHORS and LEVER, Hunting and Open Face. Likewise English Lever, Anchor and Lepine SILVER WATCHES.

HIS STOCK OF JEWELRY
Comprises the most beautiful and fashionable articles manufactured among men may be found a

[Reported for the Daily Gazette.]

SATURDAY EVENING, July 8th.

Present: The Mayor, and Ald. Cobb, Dimock, Howland, Jackson, Milmore, Ogilvie, Pixley, Pease, Treat and Williston.

Ald. Clark and Stone.

The Mayor called the attention of the council to the murder on the evening of the 3d inst., and recommended the offer of a suitable reward for the discovery of the murderers.

PETITION

Of citizens of the 4th ward to grade and grub Second street, in Monterey addition. Petitioners had leave to withdraw their petitions, as the aldermen of the ward have jurisdiction over the matter.

ACCOUNTS.

J. E. Peck, Young & Co. two bills for lumber, amounting to \$31.36.

A. B. Miller for services as city-surveyor during the months of May and June, prior to his appointment by the council, \$14.00.

ORDINANCE.

Ald. Ogilvie, establishing grade of Milwaukee street west from the river to Pleasant street, and of Jackson street. Rules suspended, and ordinance passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Ald. Ogilvie, to pay an order of \$33 in the hands of city marshal, drawn on the contingent fund, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury. Lost.

Ald. Treat, authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward of \$200 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons concerned in the murder of the 3d inst. Rules suspended, and resolution adopted, ayes 7, noes 8.

REPORTS.

Ald. Dimock, from finance committee, in favor of paying the following accounts:

Jas. H. Ogilvie, wood for city poor,	\$2.50
James Murphy, labor,	7.50
P. Smith, labor,	3.38
John Tompkins, materials furnished,	11.57
E. A. Howland, money expended and 9 days services as street com'r,	10.94
John Newland, labor,	2.50
Hugh Lee, two plans for Milwaukee st. bridge, specifications, superintendent, etc.,	80.00
Thomas Brennan, clerk of election,	2.00
Thomas Logan, labor,	1.50

Ald. Pease, from fire committee, in favor of organizing two engine companies. Adopted.

Adjourned.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SCOUNDREL.—A man styling himself the Rev. G. W. Adams was arrested at Fulton, Rock county, on Wednesday. He is charged with absconding from New Hampshire with \$5,000 awarded to Mrs. Templeton for the killing of her husband in the Norwalk tragedy. —*Wisconsin Saturday.*

The individual alluded to did not style himself "Rev. G. W. Adams," but was arrested on suspicion of being that personage. He was brought to this city, and after an examination was discharged. He had previously been about our streets, representing himself as a survivor of the Gunnison surveying party, and had honored several places in our vicinity with his presence, pretending to want to purchase property, and generally leaving the landlords with whom he stayed minus their board bills.

UNPARALLELED DESPATCH.—The Watertown Register of July 1st reached us day before yesterday, the 8th. Watertown is forty-four miles from Janesville, and the speed made by the Register is just five and a half miles a day. —*Burrall for Uncle Sam!*

INDICTMENTS.—The grand jury in the U. S. district court has found bills of indictment against S. M. Booth, John Messenger, and several others for aiding in the rescue of the fugitive slave Glover. The charge of Judge Miller to the jury was strongly in favor of the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—Mr. Paine finished his argument on Thursday, and is represented to have made a masterly effort. Mr. Ryan commenced the closing argument, which was interrupted Friday, being "motion day," and resumed Saturday. The telegraph wire was down, and we do not hear whether he finished during the day.

RAILROAD VOTE.—The statement of the vote in Milwaukee on the question of issuing \$300,000 in city bonds to the Southern Wisconsin railroad, which we found in the Sentinel and gave Saturday, was incorrect. The following is the official return:

	For it.	Against it.
1st ward	175	5
2d do.	42	4
3d do.	163	0
4th do.	88	0
5th do.	74	7
Total,	542	16

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are indebted to somebody for a Milwaukee pamphlet against the Valley railroad. It consists of a letter addressed to Hon. John P. Letcher of Virginia, which no one dare put his name to, and of A. Hyatt Smith's letter to the London bankers, with several accompanying documents. The pamphlet itself appears as anonymously as the letter to Mr. Letcher, for no printing office was found willing to put its imprint on it. If we knew to whom our acknowledgments were due, we would tender them more directly.

EMIGRANTS.—Six car loads of Norwegian emigrants left here this morning for the west. The propeller Oriental, last evening, arrived from Buffalo with some 300 or 400 Norwegian emigrants, who were landed at the government pier, as it was supposed that some epidemic prevailed among them. They laid there over night, and this morning, with their baggage, were taken on a scow to the railroad depot. — But four of their number are now sick. —*Free Democrat.*

[REPORTED FOR THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE.]

No Report.—The line was down Saturday, and we are without any telegraphic report.

THE RESIDUUM OF TAMMANY.—The New York National Democrat (hard) says of the proposition to eject Casper Childs from Tammany, on account of his know-nothing proclivities:

"Childs is literally the stay and support of Tammany. Turn him out, and turn out John Van Buren & Co., and there will be nothing left of Tammany but about twenty-seven weeping 'softs,' and a large quantity of rum—of very bad run."

DEMAND OF A BRITISH COMMANDER TO EXAMINE THE PAPERS OF AN AMERICAN SHIP.—Capt. Allen, of the ship Minnesota, at New York on Saturday from Liverpool, reports that: "At 11 A. M., May 25th, lat. 53, lon. 10, saw H. B. M. steamship Gladstair, which fired two guns for us to heave to—this steamer then ran near us and sent a boat on board and ordered the ship to heave to immediately; also demanding the ship's papers. Captain Allen enquired of the officer in charge of the boat by what authority he demanded them? The officer's reply was, by the orders of his government, and stated to Capt. A. that it was an unpleasant duty for him, but it was imperative. The papers were produced and examined, and after an hour's delay, the vessel was allowed to proceed."

OHIO.—The administration democratic convention held lately to nominate a county ticket in Hancock, "went through" with that job, and then proceeded to recommend a candidate for congress. Mungen, late senator from that district, was the Nebraska candidate, and one Porterfield, the anti-Nebraska man. When the fact was announced to the convention that Mungen was favorable to the fraud upon freedom, his friends at once deserted him, and left him without a corporal's guard of supporters. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

WHO IS "FERGUSON OF MICHIGAN?"—The "Ferguson of Michigan," who has been appointed chief justice of Nebraska, is a Mr. Fenner Ferguson of Albion, in this state. He is a respectable lawyer, of no great sternness of principle, and would be called in common parlance "a clever fellow." He has been once a member of the legislature, but is a man of ordinary talent and very yielding disposition. —*Det. Tribune.*

RESURRECTION.—We learn that a lady residing in Windsor, died yesterday morning. A coffin and shroud were procured, and the body was prepared for interment. The arrangements for the funeral were completed, and as the undertaker was placing the body in the coffin last evening, she revived, and this morning shows evident symptoms of convalescence. —*Det. Tribune.*

NEGRO VOTE.—On the 21st instant the Connecticut house of representatives, by a vote of 116 to 78 (31 not voting) passed a resolution to amend the state constitution so as to allow negroes to vote on the same terms as white men. Also, (105 to 80) an amendment to prohibit any person from voting who cannot read. These proposed amendments were then ordered to be continued to the next legislature, and published with the laws.

PAYMENTS TO INDIAN TRIBES.—The amount to be paid the present year by the United States government to the Indian tribes is \$1,115,735 50 —\$532,907 81 being annuities in money, \$36,676 50 for goods and provisions, \$81,961 81 for education, \$94,318 80 for agricultural and mechanical assistance, \$186,870 50 for miscellaneous purposes.

DEATH'S DOINGS.—The N. Y. Evening Mirror is informed by a person just from Panama, that he was one of a party of 366 stout young Irishmen, shipped three or four months ago by the Panama railroad company, direct from Ireland, at \$1 per day, board and travel free, and of whom, when deponent was shipped from the Isthmus to this city, less than 100 were living. The average length of life (after reaching there) of those who reached Panama was twenty days. The "pale horse" that death rides at the Isthmus beats any two and a half minutes on the turf.

INSANE CHARITY.—Mrs. James Wilson, of Steubenville, Ohio, died recently, and left her entire property (\$214,000) to the missionaries. The will was contested and the testator decided to be insane, as every one ought to be who leaves their own flesh and blood destitute for the benefit of outlandish antipodes and savages in the southern hemisphere.

MIRAGE.—A beautiful Mirage was witnessed on the lake, on Sunday. Vessels were seen at immense distances apparently sailing in the air, occasionally duplicated and sometimes triplicated. The Michigan shore was said to be visible a part of the day, and while some insisted on it that they could distinguish the sand hills, trees and bushes, one interesting fact was sure he heard a Wolverine yell. —*Kenosha Telegraph.*

"DRUGGING THEIR LIQUOR."—The New Hampshire house of representatives have appointed a committee of five "to inquire into certain charges made against the coalitionists in attempting to bribe members, and of drugging their liquors." Several "democrats" were missing at the recent unsuccessful balloting for U. S. senator, who are supposed to have been drunk, or "drugged." The inquiries of the committee will doubtless develop some new varieties of legislative electioneering.

VALUABLE MINERAL LANDS.—A few years since, we learn that the late Wm. Hempstead offered his valuable mineral lands at Shullsburg for sale for the sum of \$15,000 but found no purchaser. Since that time, the same lands brought the owner, in realty and from sale of the premises last spring, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars! —*Galena Gazette.*

The emigration to the Indian land continues to go steadily on. It will soon become thickly settled. A party of gentlemen, some six or seven in number, passed through this place on Tuesday, in search of a good location for farms. They will find plenty. —*Berlin Cour.*

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS

At Footville.

OWING to the passage of the Nebraska bill and the carelessness of the different Railroad companies, the subscribers have not yet received their goods quite as soon as they expected. However, they are now ready to sell goods to the farmers of the surrounding country at

Fair and Honorable Prices.

They make NO BOASTS of a \$300,000 Store of Goods, neither do they expect to REGULATE the great State of Wisconsin, but they will sell Goods just as LOW as their Goods can be sold, excepting.

Their Stock consists of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Crockery, Clothing, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, Nails, Hoes & Forks, Glass, &c.

In fact all goods usually kept in a country store, all of which will be sold at prices that will suit the purchaser.

Call and See.

NORTHWAY & BANCROFT.

Footville, June 7th, 1854.

PIXLEY & KIMBALL,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

Wholesale & Retail,

SIGN OF THE SAW, MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, in returning their thanks to their numerous patrons for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of the same, would respectfully inform the people of Central and Western Wisconsin, that they have now in store, and offer for sale, at the lowest cash prices, a larger and better selected stock of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

Bar Iron, Steel, Nails,

Stoves, &c.,

than can be found in any other establishment in the interior of the State.

The attention of Consumers and Country Dealers is particularly invited to our immense stock of

AMERICAN, ENGLISH REFINED & SWEDISH IRON, CAST, GERMAN, ENGLISH & AMERICAN ALUMINUM, TOE CALK, SPRING, COM. & CAST PLOW STEEL, of all sizes.

Also to the almost endless variety of superior

Carpenter, Joiner, Cooper, Blacksmith, Wagon-making and Farming TOOLS,

House Trimmings,

Chain and Chain Pumps, Lead Pipe,

Cut and Wrought Nails and Spikes,

The Wagoner's Stock,

Britannia and Japan Ware,

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Shears, Scissors, Razors, &c.

Our stock of

Cook and Parlor Stoves

is never larger than at present, and comprises some forty different patterns selected with great care, (having been previously fully tested in this market,) from several of the best manufacturers in Troy and Albany. Having bought our Stoves on long credit, and at a great discount, we are enabled to compete successfully with those who buy in small lots, "exclusively for cash," of which we will convince all who may give us a trial.

STOVE FURNITURE, STOVE PIPE, and all kinds of TIN WARE constantly on hand, or manufactured to order.

We are agents for the sale of Duryee & Forsyth's celebrated Fire Proof Safes and Platform and Counter Scales, and also for the sale of Yale's Magic Bank, Safe and Store Door Locks.

B. F. PIXLEY, [2] F. A. KIMBALL.

AGAIN & AGAIN

THE BOSTON STORE.

Let the Horn be Blown!!

"Sound the loud timbrel o'er land and o'er sea,"

WHEELLOCK'S triumphant, and ever shall be.

THIS is the middle of the nineteenth

century, the first half of which has produced more change and onward movement than any fifty years of our Christian Era.

The great controlling power of this age is its commerce—indeed, this may be truly called the commercial age.

It has been well said by an ancient writer that

"Man wants but little here below,"

and to supply those wants

WHEELLOCK

Announces to every people and every tongue, to both sexes and all parties, to all factions of all gauges, that finding his old store entirely

TOO SMALL!

He has been compelled, in order to be able to supply the immense call for goods at his establishment, to

Double the capacity of his Store Rooms!

Having purchased this spring, for this market, to be sold this season,

\$39,007 00 Worth of Goods!

But who can expect to read in the brief space of one life all the articles that the

BOSTON STORE CONTAINS.

Indeed, history must fail to give the searcher of knowledge any accurate idea of its immense

STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS,

His inimitable selection of

Fancy Dress Goods!

He has over

10,000 Yards of Silk Barges,

of every style and price, and it is with no great difficulty that the fair beauty of this fair valley can select, FROM THE ONE THOUSAND PIECES,

All patterns ranging in price from 50 CENTS

Per Yard to Twenty-Eight Dollars, such dresses as will add to their exquisite beauty, though it may as a general thing, be as difficult to add to that beauty as it is to add refined gold, paint the lily, or add perfume to the violet.

It must not be inferred that we offer only these and the many other articles for outer apparel, such as Camellion and Foulard Silks, but all manner of

Cotton, Grass & Linen Goods

are on change, so that every one may be entirely accommodated with every article of female apparel. —Eved French red foxed Gaiters,

do do do do do

Ladies' Enamelled Boots, Enamelled served Congress Boots,

And all the articles manufactured of the best styles. —So that of this store, so far as articles which adorn La Belle sex are concerned, it may be truly said

"CUSTOM cannot stifle the infinite variety."

While the Boston Store has made provision to protect the feet, it can also boast that it has all sorts of

GLOVES,

by which hands can be protected and retain

"The white wonder of fair Juliet's hand."

And in taking leave of those of whom it is no exaggeration to say they are

"Heaven's last, best gift to man,"

the Nonpareils of the world, the Paragons of perfection, Mr. Wheelock assures his fair customers that his assistants and auxiliaries are those who unite great knowledge of the business, fine personal presence and affability of address, to determination to discharge conscientiously their several and respective duties, that while they may have the proper desire to effect sales, they will never in imitation of many of our contemporaries attempt to accomplish that object by equivocation, misrepresentation, exaggeration, tergiversation, fabrication, or by direct lying.

And now to the wants of the

COARSE-HAND SEX.

Mr. Wheelock has every kind of material to make those articles of dress that give to man his individuality.

PANTALOONS,

CALF "DEWTS," COW HIDE do., GAZELLE do.,

PATENT LEATHER do., GIRAFFE do.,

HATS

That fit every head from the Westerner brow to the country politician's, from the size of cap of him who is closely shorn after the Hibernian fashion to that of him who wears the well-pomaded, ambrosial-tinged elongated Hyperion curl.

And to the spectator who buys to sell again,

The Boston Store

Can, at lower rates of use than any other establishment west of the Alleghany mountains, furnish that class of exchanges so that riches will fill their pockets as water fills the sea. And to them we offer

DOMESTIC GLASSWARE, WORSTED,

Pocket Handkerchiefs, Inkstands, Cotton Yarn,

Ready-made Vests, Ground Pepper, Flannels,

Looking Glasses, Ready-made Over Coats, Pants,

Raisins, Flat Irons and Cotton Batting, Lanterns,

Sa chels, which the traveling school-boy with shining morning face bears on his arm,

Chests, Norwegian Bandboxes and Hair Trunks,

Tea, Tobacco and Wicking.

CROCKERY

Line may be found the

BENNINGTON, the PARLAN and the LAVA Manufacture, Pitchers for milk or water, Bed Pans for males or females, Pots for tea or chamber purposes, Spittoons, Bowls for washing, for bread and milk, or sugar, Canned goods, children's Toys and Flower Pots, MAINE LIQUOR LAW VOLUMES and Lager Beer Mugs.

And in fine, the proprietor of this establishment can with all confidence assure those who have been in the habit of trading at Janesville that, although they have

"Often seen corruption boil and bubble till 'Tis o'er the levee,"

they will find that the representations which shall be made to them by that proprietor or his clerks will not

"Stand like forfeits in a Barber shop,

More in mock than mark."

A. W. WHEELLOCK.

Janesville, June 13, 1854.

The Empire Drug Warehouse.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

ESTABLISHED 1845!

THE OLDEST DRUG HOUSE IN WISCONSIN!



Holden, Kemp & Co., 1851.

THE UNDERSIGNED have the pleasure of

again greeting their old friends and patrons with

the fact that they are as usual to be found at the

OLD HEAD QUARTERS,

The Great Regulator of the Drug Trade

for the interior of the State,

THE EMPIRE DRUG STORE.

Having been engaged in the

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG BUSINESS

here for years, we are supposed to be posted on all

matters pertaining to the interests of the trade and

our customers.

Our aim in the beginning was to sell

Pure Goods at Fair Prices,

And having during a series of years witnessed the

"Rise and Fall" of men who endeavored to compete

with this system, whose desire to delude the public with

a bombast advertisement was apparently their highest

ambition, has more than ever convinced us that OUR

system is the only one that can win.

In view of these facts,

Our Spring Purchase

has been unusually heavy, in which nothing that enters

the most remote degree into our business has been

omitted.

DRUGS, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC,

GUMS, POWDERED ARTICLES, HERBS & EXTRACTS,

including every article of the most pure and choice

kind.

If Physicians will take the time to look through

our Stock and examine minutely the quality of our

Medicines and Preparations, they will not only find

articles that will suit them, but goods that can at all

times be relied upon.

Family Preparations and Genuine

Patent Medicines.

In this department our stock and assortment is un-

surpassed. We have the Sole Agency for all Patent

Medicines of every value, and any article sold in the

West can be found at our Store.

FAMILY MEDICINES AND PRESCRIPTIONS com-

ounded with great care, and put up at all hours of the

day and night.

Faints Oils, Glass, Varnishes, &c.

Of these leading articles we have an almost unlim-

ited supply. Buying of first hands, for 25 Cents, cash,

enables us to offer great inducements to Merchants and

others to buy directly of us; and having worked into a

Heavy Wholesale Trade,

in this class of goods, our stock will always be found

the largest in the interior, and our prices by far the

most desirable.

FANCY ARTICLES & PEDDLER'S GOODS.

To this part of our trade, which has involuntarily

grown upon us, we have this spring given more than

usual attention. Our assortment will be found desirable

and prices satisfactory.

DAGUERREAN GOODS.

The poor princess almost dropped to the floor, she saw, was not, a pale young girl almost approaching death, but a man, new and then fierce and threatening towards the queen, who looked aside from her tears, and was only restrained from throwing herself into her daughter's arms. He bade Wilhelmina draw near, but

the frontier unmoisted; but a courier had arrived from Berlin, commanding me on death, to detain your royal highness and my companion. Having myself served in the guards, I was well acquainted with your majesty as well as with that of M. Kat, who was some years my companion in arms." To this, Frederic made no reply, but re-

territories is FRANCIS F. BLAIR. "He is a native Wisconsin (dem.) says he "is a native of Kentucky, and for fourteen years was the editor of the Washington Globe, the most popular democratic journal ever existing in this country. It was the cherished organ of the old J.A. party." It is among the extraordinary statements the times to see his name to such a paper contemplating the most thorough anti-slavery movement that was ever started in our country.

REJECTION OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY
telegraphic despatch to the New York Ex-
presses that on Saturday, the U. S. senate re-
jected the Canadian reciprocity treaty, negoti-
ated recently at Washington, by the earl of Elgin,
our federal authorities. This intelligence is
perhaps correct, though a surprise upon the
city. The principal reasons said to have
advanced in the senate against its ratifica-
tion were the alleged inequalities of benefits
granted and received, and an infringement
of the revenue laws; as a measure having the ob-
ject in view which were embraced in the pro-
treaty, should have originated in the house
representatives.

PARDONED.—We learn that Gov. Barstow pardoned the Mulangros, convicted and sentenced for incest, at the last term of the circuit court of this county. The grounds of the pardon we understand to be, that a German, who died lately, confessed that he was father of children, but did not make the confession clear on account of making trouble with his wife. *Mil. Sentinel.*

It is rumored that a couple of rich local "prospects" have been uncovered within a day—one on lands belonging to Mr. Round the other on Ben. C. Eastman's ground—are represented as very flattering.—*Plattsburgh American.*

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM MECHNAP
 --A large consignment this day received--
 Jy 10 **HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.**

Chicago Advertisements.

R. D. ADAMS & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Straw, Leghorn & Fancy Bonnets,
Flowers, Ribbons, Millinery Goods,
Hats, Caps, &c.,
157 SOUTH WATER STREET,
(Corner of La Salle Street.)
Chicago, Illinois.

NEW PAPER WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having opened a Warehouse
in this city would respectfully call the attention of
Printers, Publishers, Stationers &
COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
TO THEIR STOCK.
Our long experience in the business and connection
with Eastern Manufacturers, enables us to present a
STOCK UNEQUALLED
both as regards
QUALITY AND PRICE.
500 Tons Rags wanted.
WARREN & CO.
20 La Salle Block, No. 2 La Salle St., Chicago.

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.

Wholesale Dealers
IN IMPORTED AND AMERICAN
BROADCLOTHS
Black & Fancy Cassimeres & Doe Skins,
LONDON AND PARIS VESTINGS,
HEAVY WOOLLEN AND SUMMER STUFFS,
adapted to Men's wear,
Furnishing Goods & Tailors Trimmings,
171 South Water St., Chicago, Ill.
Wm. H. FIELD, AMZ BENEDICT, PETER W. FIELD.

Wholesale Hardware House.

NO 176 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
WILLIAM BLAIR & Co.
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS
in Foreign and American HARDWARE, TIN PLATE,
&c., have in Store a large and complete stock of goods,
received direct from the Manufacturers in this country
and England.
In our stock may be found the following, to which we
invite the attention of dealers.

- 400 doz. Axes—Colima, Simmons, and others.
- 500 Shovels—Ammes, Rowlands do
- 100 Spades do do do
- 400 Grass Scythes—Blond's, Harris, do
- 800 Scythes—Blond's, Harris, do
- 200 gross Scythes—Indian Pond, do
- 400 doz. Cast Steel Hoes.
- 500 pair Bright Traces.
- 6000 Table Cutlery, assorted.
- 2000 Pocket do do
- 1000 Locks and Latches, assorted.
- 1200 File do
- 10000 lbs. Pump Chain.
- 10000 Bright Ox Chain.
- 15000 Black Oil Chain.
- 500 pair Bright Traces.
- 600 boxes Tin Plate, 1c, 1x, and extra sizes.
- 800 bundles Sheet Iron.
- 500 " Assorted Wire.
- 8000 lbs. Sheet Zinc.
- 30 set Japanned and Painted Tin Ware, full as-
ortment.

ARRIVAL!



Great Arrival,

AT THE HAT, CAP AND FUR EMPORIUM
ON WEST SIDE THE RIVER.
The Largest Stock ever brought to this Market
CONSISTING OF FINE MOLESKIN, SILK,
BLACK & DRAB, FUR WOOL, PANAMA, LEG-
HORN, STRAW, PALM-LEAF HATS, of all the latest
styles in the Market.
CAPS—Everything desirable, too numerous to
mention.
LADIES RIDING HATS, a beautiful article.
Also a full assortment of Gents' Findings, comprising
SHIRTS, COLLARS, SUSPENDER BRACES, STOCKS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c. &c.
All of which have been brought direct from the importer,
and manufactured by a resident agent in New York,
and will be sold at prices that defy competition.

Call and See,
At the Sign of the BIG HAT before purchasing else-
where.
Hats made to order; Repairing attended to.
JNO. R. BEALE.
Janesville May 17th, 1854.

Tobacco Manufactory.

DEWEY & HOLLANDER,
(Successors to Dewey & Chapin.)
HAVE furnished their Manufactory with a
large stock of the best quality, and are prepared to
Manufacture Tobacco,
IN EVERY FORM IN WHICH IT IS USED.
They invite the attention of dealers to the Quality of
their Material and their facilities for manufacturing,
and are confident they can sell a Better Article at a
Lower Price than any other manufactory in this region
of country.
They are also prepared to Purchase all the Leaf To-
bacco which may be offered them, and pay the highest
price therefor.
Manufactory on Main-st. opposite Badger State Bank.
GEO. DEWEY, GUSTAVUS HOLLANDER.
Janesville, May 10, 1854.

T. B. Woollicroft's

OSTEER, ICE CREAM AND REFRESHMENT
SALOON,
No. 1, Lappin's Block, Corner Main & Milwaukee Sts.
THE SUBSCRIBER would call the attention
of the public to his
New Bakery and Ice Cream Saloon,
Which he has fitted up at great expense for the com-
fortable accommodation of the public. His Saloon will
at all times be supplied with all kinds of
FRUITS, PICKLED MEATS, GAME,
OSTEERS, SARDINES, PASTRY,
CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY, BEERS, &c.
Also Bread, and Biscuits, Soda and Butter Crackers,
which he will furnish to families on the shortest notice
and at the lowest price for Cash.
Special attention will be given to the ACCOM-
MODATION OF LADIES.
T. B. WOOLLCROFT.
Janesville, June 24, 1854.

JANESVILLE FOUNDRY,

J. H. BUDD, PROPRIETOR.
THE above Establishment is now the Largest
and Best West of the Lakes. Orders respectfully
requested for STEAM ENGINES, WOOD LATHES,
MILL CASTINGS, WOOD PLANERS and Castings of
different kinds, including ORNAMENTAL FENCING,
WINDOW CAPS AND SILLS, COLUMNS, &c. Persons
wishing steam engines are requested to call and exam-
ine specimens of my Engines and Patterns; they are
neat, compact and cheap. My MILL PATTERNS were
got up under the direction of the best Millwright in
the State. Orders in my line promptly attended to.
J. H. BUDD.
Janesville, April 26, 1854.

OIL MILL.

THE OIL MILL of the Subscribers is now
in operation. They are prepared to furnish Oil,
and ready to buy any quantity of Seed offered to them.
Farmers can be supplied with seed for planting the
coming spring.
Purchasers can rely with confidence on getting a
PURE ARTICLE OF LINED OIL, as we use nothing
but Good Seed, and no adulteration is allowed.
C. DUSTIN, WM. SHORNS.
Janesville, Feb. 15th, 1854.

DRIED APPLES.—Nice article of

York State Apple for sale low. I. M. SMITH.

Philadelphia Drug Store.



Ogilvie & Barrows

RESPECTFULLY give notice to their friends
and the public, that they have now in Store a large
and complete assortment of Goods pertaining to their
line of business, which they offer as usual upon the
most satisfactory terms to cash purchasers.
TO PHYSICIANS.
They respectfully commend their stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS,
as being about the fullest and most complete in the in-
terior of the State, and comprising many Medicinal
Agents recently introduced to the notice of the Faculty.
The care taken in selecting their goods, and the
attention bestowed upon this important branch of their
trade, will, it is thought, be apparent at once, and they
are accordingly invite an examination by the Profession,
promising, that while they offer PURE AND UNADUL-
TERATED ARTICLES, the Prices shall be at the Low-
est possible mark.

TO Surgeons and Dentists.
The subscribers have just received from the New York
Surgical Instrument Manufactory a supply of their
Celebrated Instruments, to which they ask the attention
of Physicians and Surgeons, which they offer at Manu-
facturers' Prices, adding freight and insurance.
OGILVIE & BARROWS,
West side the River.

TO DAGUERREAN ARTISTS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully call the at-
tention of Daguerreotypists, and others interested,
to their stock of
Artists' Materials, Chemicals, &c.,
which comprises all the articles used in the Photo-
graphic Art, including the most BEAUTIFUL MINIA-
TURE CASES AND LOCKETS, in all styles to be found
in the country, all of which they offer at the very low-
est prices, and guarantee satisfaction to every purchaser.
OGILVIE & BARROWS,
Janesville, June 24, 1854.

PERFUMERY.—The undersigned have just
received a Large Assortment of LUBIN'S and HAR-
RISON'S CELEBRATED PERFUMERY, which they offer
to dealers at a small advance on cost.
OGILVIE & BARROWS,
Philadelphia Drug Store.

VAYER'S



CHERRY PECTORAL:

For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS,
HOARSENESS, BRON-
CHITIS, CROUP, ASTH-
MA, WHOOPING-COUGH
AND CONSUMPTION.

THE SUBSCRIBERS not being regular agents
for the sale of the above named Medicines, offer it
to the public at the rate of SEVEN SHILLINGS A BOT-
TLE, which is the wholesale price, pledging themselves
to sell the genuine article only.
Also, AYRES' CELEBRATED PILLS, For Sale at the
Philadelphia Drug Store.
OGILVIE & BARROWS.

To Builders and Painters.

A FULL SUPPLY OF
THOMPSON'S PURE LEAD,
French and American Zinc,
Silver's Plastic Paint,
Mott's Oil, boiled and raw, Turpentine,
Paint Brushes, all kinds,
Patent Dryer, English, Varnishes,
Painters' Colors, &c. &c.
Always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices, at
OGILVIE & BARROWS,
PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.

BEESWAX for sale at

PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.

A LARGE Assortment of FANCY HAIR

BRUSHES AND COMBS at
PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.

WINDOW GLASS.—French and American

WINDOW GLASS, from 7 to 26x36—a full sup-
ply for sale by
OGILVIE & BARROWS.

GLUE of a Superior Quality for sale at

PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.

500 GALLONS LINSEED OIL

Just received and for sale by the Barrel or
Gallon, at the Philadelphia Drug Store, by
OGILVIE & BARROWS.

THE First and Greatest

ATTRACTION OF THE SEASON!

AN UNPARALLELED SUPPLY OF

FOOD FOR THE MIND!

SUTHERLAND has just commenced receiv-

ing his Mammoth Stock of

BOOKS & STATIONERY!

For the Spring and Summer Trade. 36

CABINET AND FURNITURE

WARE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish all

kinds of Cabinet Ware and Furniture, of the neat-

est styles and at the most reasonable prices.
His Shop is on
Main Street, in Richardson's Block,
where he invites the public to CALL and EXAMINE
HIS GOODS. All kinds of Cabinet Work done to order,
on short notice.
Janesville, August 20, 1853.

FARMING TOOLS.

JUST RECEIVED,
100 doz. C. S. Riveted Hoes.
20 " C. S. Solid Neck do
40 " Scythe Snathes, assorted.
40 " Grass Scythes, do.
3 " Bush do.
10 " 2 Tined Hay Forks, cast steel.
35 " 3 Tined " do, Manure Forks, cast steel.
60 " " do, do.
10 " Grain Trandles, do.
For Sale at Wholesale and Retail.
JOSEPH A. WOOD & Co.,
Sign of the Padlock, Janesville, Wis.

Milwaukee Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

THE
Wisconsin Leather Company
HAVE Removed to their New Four Story
Brick Store, No. 80 East Water street, Milwaukee,
second block below the United States Hotel, where they
can be found with a full supply of

Leather, Shoe Findings, Oils, &c.

OUR EXTENSIVE TANNERY, at Two Rivers, is now
in full operation, and we can safely challenge competi-
tion in Quality and Quantity of STOCK.
Purchasers will do well to CALL before buying in this
market or going east, as we can offer inducements great-
er than ever before.
The highest price in cash paid for HIDES, SKINS
AND BELTS, &c.
No. 80,
second block below United States Hotel.
RUFUS ALLEN, J. P. ALLEN,
G. W. ALLEN, Wm. ALLEN,
Casanovia, N. Y. Milwaukee, Wis.
Cyrus Whitcomb, Two Rivers.

Spring and Summer!

MILWAUKEE

HARDWARE & IRON STORE

HENRY J. NAZRO & Co.,
Sign of the Padlock.

Will be receiving during the Spring and
Summer heavy additions to their ENORMOUS
STOCK.
Please give it your attention Wholesale and Retail
Dealers.
GOOD GOODS LOW PRICES AND QUICK SALES!
English, German and American

Hardware, Iron and Steel,

1000 Tons assorted all kinds.
GRINDSTONES,
100 Tons common Ohio, 40x15x30 lbs.
50 " best Beloit, 40x15x30 lbs.

Farming Utensils.

800 doz. Hay Rakes, different kinds.
500 Grain Cradles, several different kinds.
100 doz. 3 Tined Forks.
50 " 4 Tined " do.
50 " assorted Manure Forks.
100 " Cast Steel Hoes.
100 " Scythe Snaths.
Cutlery Teeth, Harrow Teeth, &c. &c.

SCYTHES.

100 doz. Blood's Scythes.
100 " assorted kinds Scythes.
200 boxes assorted Scythe stones.

All the above Goods sold to the COUNTRY MER-
CHANTS at Low Prices and on favorable terms.

Nails, Nails!

5000 Kegs assorted Keesville, Sable and other makes.
1000 " Finishing, Fence and Barrel.
500 " Wrought and Cut Spikes.

Glass, Glass!

1000 Boxes first quality Glass, 8x10 to 24x30.
1000 " 2d and 4th quality do do.

Full and Heavy Stocks of the following:
Pump Chain, 1x1x1, 1x1x1, 1x1x1, 1x1x1, 1x1x1,
Welded Lead, Cast Iron Wheel Curbs,
Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.

200 Doz. Ames' & Rowland's SHOVELS AND SPADES.
Manilla Rope, Bed Cordes,
Hemp and Jute Rope, Clothes Lines,
Sash, Putty,
Simmons', Hunt's, Collins', Genuine and
Loverett's AXES.

Tinner's Stock.

Tinner's Tools, Sheet Iron,
Sheet Zinc, Sheet Copper,
Wire, Tin Plate, Brazier rods.

Tin Ware.

We are manufacturing largely for wholesaling, and
Warrant all to be perfect and not to leak.

House Trimmings.

The fullest and largest assortment in the State.

Cabinet Makers!

Curled Hair, Moss, Sofa Springs, Hair Cloth, Locks,
Knobs, &c. &c.

To Blacksmiths.

We are supplied with the Largest Stock in the
State, and the greatest variety.
We would call your particular attention to a NEW
ARTICLE OF STEEL FOR PLOUGHING, by Newberry
of Glasgow, Scotland, and one year since introduced into
the United States, and also secured by patent. They
are used in every Hospital in the State of New York,
and highly recommended by Professors Valentine, Mott,
Van Buren, Post, Carnochan, of that city, who daily
make use of them in their practice.

THE WORLD IS CHALLENGED

to produce so many well authenticated certificates of
cure, not only from intelligent patients, but from scien-
tists and Physicians. The cure is new, and is perfectly
STONISHING, and thousands who visit the Crystal
Palace where they are on exhibition, seldom fail to ob-
tain a chain before they leave the city.
Thanks be to the common sense of the people who
are beginning to see the wisdom of making a free use
of the Hydro-Electric Chains, which will cure more
than a dozen of the most distressing diseases, and a
Poor Man's Plaster applied to the top of the head would
have in curing an infant of worms.

All these great and remarkable discoveries, by which
every ill which flesh is heir to is eradicated from the
earth, and for which they are made by men who are
too ignorant to obtain a living by any other mode,
and whose knowledge of disease, its proper mode of cure,
its cause, is just as extensive as an Arab's is of the be-
liefs of the East. No intelligent person will deny the
truth of this, and no Physician dare risk his repu-
tation as an honest man, and declare that these are
deceits are not more frequently increased in severity
than the old-fashioned remedies, and that a Poor Man's
Plaster applied to the top of the head would have in
curing an infant of worms.

THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAINS are now for the first time
offered to the people of Nashville, as being a better,
quicker, and safer mode of curing all nervous disor-
ders, than any other method or means hitherto discov-
ered. They can be used by either a grown person or a
child, are always ready for use, and with little care
will last for years.

CAUTION.

Ladies who are delicate, are requested not to wear
them, for by long use, miscarriage is apt to be pro-
duced.
Price of Chains, \$3 to \$5, and can be sent by mail
to any part of the country, together with a pamphlet
of 36 pages, containing the modes of use, certificates of
cure, &c. &c.
J. STERNHEIM, General Agent,
565 Broadway, New York.

Agents for Janesville, Wis.,
FARWELL & BRO.,
HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY—IN EQUITY.

William M. Tallman, complainant, vs. William
Trusdell et al., defendants.

IN pursuance of a decretal order of the circuit
court for Rock county, in equity, made in the above
entitled cause on the eighth day of February, A. D. 1854,
will be sold by and under the direction of the sheriff
of Rock county, at public auction, at the court house,
in the city of Janesville, in said county, on the 16th day
of August, A. D. 1854, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,
all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying
and being in the town of Janesville, in the county of
Rock and state of Wisconsin, and known and distin-
guished as follows, viz: Beginning three hundred
and thirty feet north from Milwaukee street and
thirty feet easterly from the race way, running there-
parallel with said race way eighty feet, thence at right
angles to Rock River, thence along said river eighty
feet, and then in a straight line to the place of begin-
ning. The lots here intended to be described being lot
eight and nine, in the Janesville water power, &c. lot,
the perpetual use of one thousand square inches of
water, to be drawn under a head of four feet, or water
equivalent, to be used for the purpose of running a
power equal to the power produced by the aforesaid
number of inches under the aforesaid head. Dated July
1st, 1854. WILLIAM H. HOWARD, Sheriff.

J. A. SLEEPER, Not. for Compt.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES for sale at this Office.

1854 SPRING TRADE 1854

DRUGS, MEDICINES.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

NOW OPEN!

NEW GOODS RECEIVED, AND THE HEAVIEST
STOCK IN THE INTERIOR.

EXCELSIOR

FARWELL & BRO.

THE above cut is taken from a daguerreotype
of the front of the NEW AND SPLENDID STORE,
erected especially for the Drug Trade, and fitted up
in the most improved style.

TO THE TRADE.

We would offer inducements never before realized by
purchasers. To replenish the stock from us, all
ask is 10 per cent from eastern prices, adding freight
and insurance. This we can do, as our facilities for
procuring goods are superior to any establishment
west; and having no rents to make up on our sales,
we are enabled to SELL THINGS CHEAPER, AND
WARRANT PURE than any other house.

PRESCRIPTIONS AND FAMILY MEDICINES ac-
curately compounded, all hours, day or night.
FANCY ARTICLES AND HEAVY GOODS at whole-
sale and retail prices.

Remember the place, on Milwaukee street, adjoining
Merchants' Hotel.

FARWELL & BRO.

1000 Dollars Reward,

WILL be given to any person—Physician or
otherwise—who will perform a cure as quickly and
permanently, by any means whatever, of any of the
following diseases, as can be done by the use of
PULVERMACH'S

Hydro-Electric Voltaic Chains.

Rheumatism, Nervous Headache,
Painful and Swollen Joints, Palpitation of the Heart,
Sciatica, General Debility,
Female Diseases, Neuralgia of the Face,
Spinal Disease, Blisters, Blueness,
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Chest

ALL NERVOUS DISEASES

Are almost instantly removed by the simple applica-
tion of the Electric Chains, which are constructed so as
to be worn next to the skin, producing a constant current
of unintermitted Electro-Magnetism, which within the
last few years has been discovered to possess STRANGE
AND WONDERFUL POWER, in the INSTANT RELIEF
AND PERMANENT CURE of nervous diseases.

HISTORY.

Pulvermach's Chain are presented to the public, as
the most scientific and convenient mode of applying the
electricity to the human system, and known as being
the best, (where they were invented) England, Germany,
Austria, Belgium, and one year since introduced into
the United States, and also secured by patent. They
are used in every Hospital in the State of New York,
and highly recommended by Professors Valentine, Mott,
Van Buren, Post, Carnochan, of that city, who daily
make use of them in their practice.

THE WORLD IS CHALLENGED
to produce so many well authenticated certificates of
cure, not only from intelligent patients, but from scien-
tists and Physicians. The cure is new, and is perfectly
STONISHING, and thousands who visit the Crystal
Palace where they are on exhibition, seldom fail to ob-
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Thanks be to the common sense of the people who
are beginning to see the wisdom of making a free use
of the Hydro-Electric Chains, which will cure more
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Poor Man's Plaster applied to the top of the head would
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All these great and remarkable discoveries, by which
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too ignorant to obtain a living by any other mode,
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will be sold by and under the direction of the sheriff
of Rock county, at public auction, at the court house,
in the city of Janesville, in said county, on the 16th day
of August, A. D. 1854, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,
all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying
and being in the town of Janesville, in the county of
Rock and state of Wisconsin, and known and distin-
guished as follows, viz: Beginning three hundred
and thirty feet north from Milwaukee street and
thirty feet easterly from the race way, running there-
parallel with said race way eighty feet, thence at right
angles to Rock River, thence along said river eighty
feet, and then in a straight line to the place of begin-
ning. The lots here intended to be described being lot
eight and nine, in the Janesville water power, &c. lot,
the perpetual use of one thousand square inches of
water, to be drawn under a head of four feet, or water
equivalent, to be used for the purpose of running a
power equal to the power produced by the aforesaid
number of inches under the aforesaid head. Dated July
1st, 1854. WILLIAM H. HOWARD, Sheriff.

J. A. SLEEPER, Not. for Compt.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES for sale at this Office.

KIER'S ROCK OIL.

FROM a Well 400 feet deep, Near Pittsburgh,
Pa., is offered to the public as a Natural Medicine,
of no common value. It is a different thing from the old
Kentucky or American Oil, as this is used INTERNALLY
as well as externally. As a local remedy in Paralysis,
Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, Erysipelas, &c., &c.,
—also, as a valuable External Remedy for Piles, Aps-
eroidia, Coughs, Diarrhoea, Erysipelas, old Sores, Eruptions
of the Skin, Female Diseases, Worms, Bladder and
Kidneys, Bronchitis, Pains, &c., &c., it is the most
valuable medicine well as the suffering patient, to
become acquainted with its merits.

Discovered in 1849, it has within 5 or 6 years, made
multitudes of cures, and multitudes of friends—and as
soon as tried the Sales not only increase but hold out.
Testimony to its great merit is constantly accumulating
in the hands of the proprietor by certificates, letters,
and in other ways.

IT DOCTORS THE WHOLE MAN—Flesh and blood
—skin and bones—from head to foot—how it acts upon
the system—upon diseases of different manifestations,
we cannot fully tell. While it is both cathartic and ac-
tively it is Alterative—and mind you, a HEALTH-
TOK. A leading principle in it is Naphtha. When you
once have it in the family you will not be without it.

Full as the world is of Patent Medicines—it is thought
not best to suppress this, the work of NATURE, to
make room for Human Inventions. Price 50 cents per
bottle. It can be had of wholesalers at the large cities
and towns in the West at Proprietors' prices.

HAVE WE AGUE AMONG US? A tea spoonful
every three hours in the absence of the fever will cure
you of Ague or Diarrhoea. Physicians, Drugg

The poor princess almost dropped to her father, who saw, was heap, and cry for almost approaching to madness; now and then fierce and threatening towards the queen, who looked aside at her tears, and was only restrained from throwing herself into her daughter's arms, when the king drew near, but

the floor, the frontier un molested; but a courier arrived from Berlin, commanding me to die, to detain your royal highness companion. Having myself served in guards, I was well acquainted with you as well as with that of M. Kat, who for some years my companion in arms. To this, Frederic made no reply, but

the territories is FRANCIS F. BLAIR. The kee Wisconsin (dem.) says he "is a Kentucky, and for fourteen years was of the Washington Globe, the most democratic journal ever existing in this country. It was the chieftest organ of the old party. It is among the extraordinary times to see his name to such a paper, contemplates the most thorough movement that was ever started in our

REJECTION OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—The telegraphic despatch to the New York states that on Saturday the U. S. senate rejected the new reciprocity treaty, negotiated at Washington, by the earl of E. The federal authorities. This intelligence, perhaps correct, though a surprise upon us. The principal reasons said to have advanced in the senate against its ratification were the alleged inequalities of benefits conferred and received, and an infringement of the revenue laws; as a measure having the effect in view which were embraced in the treaty, should have originated in the representatives.

house of | are represented as very flattering.—
American,

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.
**THE THREE FRIENDS;
OR,
THE WHITE LADY OF BRANDENBURG.**

During the eighteenth century, the house of Brandenburg, like nearly all the other royal houses of Germany, experienced numerous vicissitudes; but, worst of all, was constantly divided against itself, and agitated by domestic tragedies, which may be said to have shed a gloom on its fortunes forever. From this gloom, the superstitious belief had prevailed in the family, that, as a prelude to each successive catastrophe, a female spectre, habited in dazzling white, appeared in some dreary place, and at some gloomy hour, to the principal sufferer. With this tradition, every one of the princes and princesses were familiar. They regarded it as a part of their destiny, and looked forward to the advent of the apparition almost as a matter of course.

The young prince Frederic, and his eldest sister, Wilhelmina, entertained a strong mutual affection, which induced them to communicate their thoughts freely to each other. This, under other circumstances, would have been a source of happiness to them. But in the palace of Berlin, happiness was a thing not to be thought of for their father, Frederic William, appeared to exert all his power and ingenuity to render its presence impossible. Every day, he loaded his wife and children with imprecations, threatened them with imprisonment and death, spat in the delicate dishes after he himself had been served, that they might not eat them; attempted occasionally to commit suicide, and then took refuge in brutal drunkenness, which only rendered him still more furious and dangerous.

Frederic, afterwards, by the adulation of mankind, called the great, was naturally driven by such paternal indulgences to seek for consolation in friendship. It may easily be supposed that he was not led by his experience to put his trust in princes. He looked for an intimate among the middle ranks of society, and the person he selected to be his Pythias was a young officer rejoicing in the euphonious name of Kat. But we must not suffer ourselves to be deceived by sounds. However unpoetical may have been his family designation, he was himself a person of noble soul, equal to the duties of any situation, brave, romantic, generous, ready at all times to sacrifice himself for the good of others. The choice of such a friend was honorable to Frederic's judgment, and had fate permitted their attachment to become as lasting as it was strong and enthusiastic, the reputation of the philosopher of Sans Souci might have escaped many of those stains which now lower and deform it.

As the Prussian monarch, through unaccountable caprice, or the desire to wound as much as possible the feelings of his children, occasionally forbade the prince and princess to see each other, Kat was often, at such times, entrusted with messages from brother to sister. Misfortune almost invariably disposes people to think kindly of those who sympathize with them, no matter what may be their rank or station.

Wilhelmina beheld in Kat only her brother's friend, and as, besides being handsome, he was gentle and winning in his manners, it is not very surprising that, seeing few other men, and none that showed any deference for her, she should have experienced a secret preference of this young officer.

Sometimes, when circumstances permitted, they all three met together in friendly enjoyment. Fearing to be free with others, they had on such occasions made up for their general reserve by indulging in the most unbounded confidence, passing in review the whole court, from the king and queen to the meanest gentleman in waiting.

It soon became evident to Frederic that Kat loved his sister, who, without the slightest regard to royal conventionalities, returned the feeling. An ordinary prince would have resented this; but he was not an ordinary prince, and therefore regarded not merely with approbation, but with delight, the mutual attachment of the individuals he loved best in the world. The intelligence came to him with disgust that plans, in the common way, both of his sister's hand and his own. Contemplating marriage from an extremely unfortunate point of view—that is, the connection with his own father and mother—it can scarcely be a matter of surprise that it should have inspired him with disgust. His French studies, also, and the practice of Germany, where nearly all princes contract what they call left-handed alliances, tended to produce the same effect. When his father, therefore, set on foot any scheme for bartering away himself or his sister, in exchange for political influence, he exerted his utmost ingenuity in thwarting him. Kat, likewise, it may well be believed, made the best use of his power over the mind of Wilhelmina to deter her from entering into an engagement which would have been fatal to his happiness. These facts the Prussian king could not exactly know, though suspicions were awakened. He had recourse, therefore, to his system of espionage. Courtiers of both sexes were instructed to keep watch over the movements and communications of the trio, who being young and ardent, were not much upon their guard; and at length the conviction became rooted in his mind, that their singular friendship obstructed the development of his policy.

Wilhelmina had very few thoughts or feelings which she did not frankly communicate to her brother, but she had some, and among those was the strong love she felt for his young friend. He could not, indeed, fail to know that some attachment existed between them, but she shrank from confessing the extent of it, and often arranged clandestinely, interviews with her lover.

One morning, when she had just promised to meet Kat at dusk in the long cloister walk at the extremity of the royal gardens, her father sent for her to his apartments. He was suffering from gout, and sat in the arm-chair, against which two heavy crutches, by the assistance of which he walked at times, leaned ominously. The queen stood trembling at his side, afraid to speak, but casting deprecating and imploring looks at her daughter. Wilhelmina shuddered and turned pale.

"I see," exclaimed the king, "that you are sinking under the weight of a guilty conscience. You know you are deceiving me, in conjunction with your mother and brother." Wilhelmina thought of her assignment with Kat. "I say you are deceiving me, or at least attempting to do so. But there are more eyes upon you than you imagine. You should remember the old saying, 'that walls have ears'; and that when children enter into plots, to bring trouble and disgrace upon their parents, it behoves them to display more prudence than you and your rebellious brother exhibit. But I have discovered all your schemes, and know how to punish you."

The poor princess almost dropped to the floor. Her father, who saw, in a paroxysm of anger, almost approaching to madness, "he turned now and then fierce and threatening glances towards the queen, who looked aside to conceal her tears, and was only restrained by terror from throwing herself into her daughter's arms. He bade Wilhelmina draw near, but she was

overwhelmed with fear, and could not prevail on herself to approach him. He then attempted to rise, in order to seize her, as she had often done, by the hair of the head, but a sharp twang of the gout supervening, he fell back in the chair with a groan; in the midst of which he seized one of the crutches, and hurling it with all his might at his daughter, would certainly have brought her days to a sudden conclusion, but that, beiding down her head, she suffered the missile to fly unimpeded towards the window, through which it made its way with a crash into the court below. This was the signal for flight; and both queen and princess, on slipping into their own rooms, followed as far as they could hear by the most frightful imprecations and anathemas.

As ill-luck would have it, Frederic soon after came to pay his respects to his father, whom he found entirely alone, all his ministers, courtiers, and even servants, contriving not to hear his vociferations. If we had not the most unimpeachable testimony for the scene that followed, we should regard it as an extravagant fiction. When the prince entered, his father, fixing upon him a demoniacal look, accused him of entertaining some monstrous designs, which had never entered the poor young man's imagination, even in his dreams. He, therefore, repelled respectfully the charges against him.—This was too much. Anger, amounting to absolute rage, overcame the sense of pain. The king sprang from his chair, and seized his son by the throat, dragged him with all his force towards the window, where, with the strong cords of the blinds, he attempted to strangle him. He was a large, powerful man; the son, weak and delicate; and the paroxysm was nearly accomplished before any of the courtiers would venture to preserve their master from the commission of a crime which would have cast a blight over his whole life. Frederic, however, was nearly black in the face when disengaged from the cords and borne fainting out of the apartment.

An unrelenting system of persecution was now pursued by Frederic William against his queen and his two oldest children, whose lives were thus rendered nothing but one tissue of gloom and wretchedness. His majesty's matrimonial schemes, however, suffered no interruption. As if he had been the best of fathers, he exerted himself vigorously to obtain a wife for his son and a husband for his daughter, which he persuaded himself was all that could be desired to render them perfectly happy. His own experience of wedlock had doubtless led him as well as his queen to this conclusion! But their children remained steadfast in their unbelief, and looked upon the marriage-ring with little less horror than a compact with the Evil One. This was more especially the case with Frederic, who, in an unlucky hour, came at length to the determination to put an end to his own misery by flying into France. This resolution he communicated to Wilhelmina, with the strictest injunctions to keep the secret from her mother, who, through a mistaken sense of duty, would probably have betrayed his design. All the necessary preparations were undertaken by Kat, who, in the devotion of his friendship, braved, with his eyes open, the danger that impended over him. The slightest accident might shipwreck their project, and he knew the old king too well not to foresee that he would take a terrible revenge.

It boots not now to inquire into the means by which they raised the necessary funds for defraying the expenses of their journey, how they procured passports, and succeeded in huling to sleep the suspicions of the monarch and his courtiers. Kat contrived, an hour or two before his departure, to obtain an interview with the Princess Wilhelmina, who received him in her own apartment, though trembling all the while with anxiety and terror. Every footstep that moved through the corridor, every voice in the court-yard below, every whisper of the wind through crevices or crannies, represented to her in fancy the approach of her revivis father. In fact, before the young officer could make his escape from the room, the queen came rushing in to say that she was enquired for. Kat hid himself behind a screen, and when the mother and daughter had departed, stepped forth into the corridor, descended a narrow staircase, with which he was familiar, and hurrying along the street grove beyond the walls, where, without companions or attendants, Frederic awaited his coming with two horses. These they mounted, and, making the best of their way through the frontier, indulged in the flatulency hope that in a few days they should be beyond the reach of Frederic William's pursuit or vengeance.

The Prussians even then had been drilled in to tameness and submission; otherwise, as several gentlemen whom they encountered on the road knew the young prince perfectly well, they might have offered him an asylum, or aided him in effecting his escape. The utmost they did was to allow him and his companion to pass on without obstruction. This they were enabled to do during two days; but the greatest trial they knew would be on the third, when they should have to pass of necessity through a fortified town on the banks of a river which they could not traverse by swimming. It was with sinking spirits and most gloomy forebodings, that they approached the gates, and beheld the walls and towers rising like sepulchral edifices in the evening air. Frederic from time to time clasped the handle of his sword, and once inspired of his companion whether, in case of discovery, it would not be the most advisable course to imitate the ancient Romans, and put an end to their embarrassments by suicide. At the moment, he would have thought even this preferable to being dragged back to Berlin, and delivered as a prisoner into the hands of his father.

As they drew near the gates, they instinctively slackened their pace, and all the philosophy of which they were masters could not prevent them from regarding each other with an expression of alarm. But no choice was left but to demand admittance or to turn back. Of course, they resolved on the former; and to their surprise, the sentinels at the gate suffered them to pass without the slightest inquiry. Overjoyed at this piece of good-fortune, they resolved to make the best use of it, and pushed on to the further gate, leading over a long bridge into the open country. No one stopped them in the streets, or appeared in any way to regard them. They therefore entered the *corde-garde*, through which lay the approach to the gate, with reviving confidence, but in an instant were surrounded by a body of soldiers, who before they could even think of resistance, had disarmed and made them prisoners. Frederic, almost frantic with excitement and disappointment, demanded of the officer who regulated these proceedings by whose authority he was thus arrested.

"By your father's prince," replied the major. "An hour ago you might have travelled the frontier unmolested; but a courier has just arrived from Berlin, commanding me on pain of death, to detain you and your friends, and your companion. Having myself served in the royal guards, I was well acquainted with your person, as well as with that of M. Kat, who was for some years my companion in arms."

To this, Frederic made no reply, but requested

to be conducted to the dungeon assigned for him. He was perfectly right; it was indeed a dungeon; but at first Kat was allowed to be his companion. Prussian despotism, however, did not disdain to have recourse to those arts and contrivances which the princes of the House of Hapsburg have since practised with so much skill and credit against state prisoners. By means of a small cell, constructed in the thickness of the wall, communicating through a narrow aperture with the dungeon, the conversation of Frederic and his companion was overheard, and carefully entered in notes, which were immediately transmitted to the king.—Considering their position and their disappointment, it was no matter of wonder that they expressed themselves intemperately. Frederic did not spare his father, and Kat, unmindful of the reverence which Germany inculcates for crowned heads, indulged likewise in very strong language. When their first burst of indignation was over, they resolved to devote all their resources of mind and body to deliver themselves from the power of a sovereign whom they now designated as a cruel, crafty, merciless despot.

[Conclusion to-morrow.]

The Daily Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1854.

We are happy to state that the specimen number of our daily issued on Tuesday last, was well received by our citizens, as was evinced by their personal congratulations to us, and by the quickness in which the large edition we printed was disposed of. We have made still larger provisions to supply the demand for extra copies of this number, and shall probably be able to furnish all who may wish for them.

It will take some little time for our carriers to get acquainted with their respective beats. Some of our subscribers may be overlooked; if so, and this notice meets their eye, they will oblige us by informing us of the omission at once, and we will remedy the fault.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—The house of representatives has concurred in the resolution of the senate to adjourn on the 4th of August, by a vote of 114 to 54.

THE GAME OUT.—Four more balloting for U. S. senator were had in the New Hampshire legislature last Thursday, without effecting a choice, and then the election was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 149 to 157. The only ballot Thursday we have seen reported stood, Wells (Nebraska dem.) 148; Morrison (anti-Nebraska rep.) 104; Eastman (whig) 40; Tappan (free soil) 7; scattering 11. All the members were present, making 150 necessary to a choice. A resolution was passed by a large vote requiring the secretary of state to send the anti-Nebraska resolutions adopted by the legislature to President Pierce, to the representatives of the state in congress, and to the governors of Nebraska and Kansas.

The resolution to indefinitely postpone the election of senators finishes the game for this session, unless a re-consideration shall be carried, and if there shall be a final adjournment without an election, the defeat of the national administration will be of the most mortifying character. No effort has been spared, no means left untried, to procure the election of the administration candidates. Defeat in the home of the president, and in the very citadel of the party has been deemed too disastrous to be permitted if any kind of means could avert it, and hence every appliance of money and of power has been been put in requisition to insure a victory. We should have been pleased to have seen the opposition united, and a choice made of some determined opponent of the Nebraska inquiry; but the point actually gained is no immaterial advantage. The administration is disastrously beaten, and the state will be for a while at least without its two votes in the senate to sanction any outrage on the north or treacherous president may propose. So, hurrah for New Hampshire!

The heavy shower of Thursday, we learn, lodged the wheat in some fields, and the hot weather succeeding the storm was by no means favorable to the filling of the berry. Winter wheat, however, is past danger, most of it being ready for harvest, and the spring wheat is not so liable to rust as winter. A few more days of dry weather will put that also beyond the reach of injury. Should the crop do as well as it now promises, it will exceed in quantity by one-third, any preceding crop in this state. For corn, the weather could not be better, and a heavy yield may safely be calculated upon. It is becoming an important crop, and pays well for raising.

The law for "the defence of liberty" has passed both branches of the Connecticut legislature. When we get a correct copy we shall publish it. It will probably serve as a pattern for other free states. Since the south disclaims and violates compromises, and desires to throw itself on the "constitution," we are disposed to try it on that way, and see exactly what the "constitution" requires in the matter of catching runaway slaves.

It is said that of eighty-four German newspapers which advocated Pierce's election only eleven remain supporters of the administration.

An anti-Nebraska state convention has been called in New York, to assemble at Saratoga Springs on the 16th of August next.

UNION EMIGRATION COMPANY.—The vice president of this society for the encouragement of emigration from the free states to the new territories is FRANCIS F. BLAIR. The Milwaukee Wisconsin (dem.) says he "is a native of Kentucky, and for fourteen years was the head of the Washington Globe, the most powerful Democratic journal ever existing in this country. It was the cherished organ of the old Jackson party. It is among the extraordinary signs of the times to see his name to such a paper which contemplates the most thorough anti-slavery movement that was ever started in our country."

ANOTHER RAILROAD MAP.—The Madison Journal has been amusing itself and edifying its readers by the publication of a railroad map, in which it makes no less than nine railroads to center at that point. The Argus in noticing it says:

"Of all these, on but two that it mentions has a foot of earth been displaced or the spade broken the surface of the ground. Of these two, one—the Mil. & M. R. R. is completed. The other, the Madison and Beloit R. R., is in process of construction and will be completed to this place some time next fall or winter. This is the Journal's map as it is. On a third road terminating here—the Rock River V. U. R. R., there has been work done to the amount of many thousands of dollars, and the heaviest grades are nearly or partly completed, the right of way obtained and depot grounds selected. This road the Journal does not mention—it does not find a place on the reliable 'railroad map' which has been displayed in its columns."

"The embankments are within sight of town, but the line of the road even is not on its map. The reason is plain: this road is controlled by men obnoxious to the Journal. Its map is quite as much for political as for business effect. To defeat a land grant the assassins have represented that the Valley road is a humbug. The evidence that is not in the fact that over a million of dollars have been expended upon it, the marks of which may be found all along the line from Chicago to Janesville, and from Janesville to Fond du Lac and Madison. But the grant must be defeated, and the existence of the road must be ignored."

This is a specimen of the 'railroad map.' One half of the lines laid down are the most shadowy myths and fables—the only one on which any labor has been done, aside from the Milwaukee and the Beloit roads, does not find a place upon it."

We have always looked upon the Journal's course towards the Valley railroad as dictated by a very narrow, suicidal, foolish piece of prejudice, and this last exhibition of it is in good keeping with its former course. There is certainly some reason for the opposition of the Milwaukee papers to this road, though none for the unscrupulous fabrications they have published for the purpose of injuring it, but for a Madison paper there is none whatever. It is calculated to benefit Madison in every way. A more feasible route could not be marked out for a connection of Madison with the eastern cities than that surveyed by the Valley railroad company, and we venture to say that any intelligent, unprejudiced man, after a full investigation of all the proposed railroad lines to that point, would pronounce this of vastly more importance than any of the nine projected upon the Journal's map. But important as it is, that paper entirely "ignores" it—does not consider it worthy of a place even among the visionary routes marked out upon its map. We know not how the property holders of Madison look upon the Journal's course, but it is certainly rendering them a very poor service.

THE SCHUYLERS.—The reader will find in today's paper a detail of the over issue of a large amount of railroad stock by one of the Schuylers, whose failure for a large amount we have already announced. It could hardly be possible that others should not be involved in their ruin, but the public were hardly prepared to hear that they carry with them such a man as Governor Morris. Yet such is the report, and the liabilities of Mr. M. are stated to be between one and two millions. He had advanced large sums to the defaulting brokers, and without incurring their guilt shares their fate.

Meanwhile, the discovery of the fraudulent issue of stock by the Schuylers is followed by a similar discovery on the part of Charles T. Sheldon, president of the Empire Stone-Dressing Company, who has absconded from the city.—He set his tune to only \$50,000. The liabilities of the company are said to amount to \$95,000.

So much for the morality of Wall street, and the honesty of some men who would probably deal out without mercy the penalty of the law to a needy culprit who should steal a coat to cover his naked back.

CASSIUS M. CLAY IN CHICAGO.—Mr. Clay addressed a large meeting in Dearborn park, on the evening of the 6th inst. Charles Walker presided at the meeting; Jacob Jones, Chas. G. Hammond, George Schneider, F. Mosley, F. Leitz and F. A. Hoffman assisted as vice-presidents, and R. L. Wilson and J. K. C. Forrest acted as secretaries. The Tribune of the 7th says:

Mr. Walker introduced Mr. Clay to the audience, who was greeted with cheers; after which he spoke for about an hour, in reference to the existing topic—the aggression of the slave power. He concluded with an earnest appeal to give up their party differences, and join together in common defence of the citadel of liberty.

The meeting broke up with three cheers for Mr. Clay, and three groans for senator Douglas.

WASHINGTON, July 5. The bill granting land to aid in the construction of a telegraph to the Pacific was taken up, and after a brief discussion, was postponed until to-morrow. The consideration of the bill introduced by senator Clayton for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa was then resumed.

Gerritt Smith, who has resigned his seat in congress at the close of the present session, has not shown the ability or the energy which was anticipated by his friends. The N. Y. Tribune justly says that, with all his ultraism, the slaveholders find him "not half so effective an opponent of their projects and policy as many others more moderate who confront them in the capitol, and who at home are steadily voted against as pro-slavery."

REJECTION OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—A telegraphic despatch to the New York Express, states that on Saturday, the U. S. senate rejected the Canadian reciprocity treaty, negotiated recently at Washington, by the earl of Elgin, and our federal authorities. This intelligence is perhaps correct, though a surprise upon the country. The principal reasons said to have been advanced in the senate against its ratification, were the alleged inequalities of benefits conferred and received, and an infringement of the revenue laws; as a measure having the objects in view which were embraced in the proposed treaty, should have originated in the house of representatives.

ACCIDENT AT MADISON.—The Argus of the 8th gives the following particulars of an accident at an exhibition of the hippodrome:

In the evening an immense crowd was again attracted, though the number was not so great as that which attended in the afternoon. All passed off satisfactorily till the racing by the ladies, who were passing the short stretch at the corner, when one of the horses stumbled and went over, carrying the rider with her. He rolled completely over her, by which her ankle was badly hurt, the ligament being torn off from one side of the joint, leaving the foot dangling loosely and helpless. Her thigh also received an ugly flesh wound, her arm and shoulder were sprained, and her face bruised considerably.—As her horse fell, another horse directly behind attempted to jump over the fallen horse, which, partly rising at the time, caused the jumping horse to execute a perfect somersault, also throwing his rider a short distance ahead, and then walking over her, happily without serious injury. The riders who were thrown were borne out of the ring from the presence of the horrified audience, many of whom supposed that one or both was fatally injured. The one who first fell was taken to the hotel and her wounds dressed. The other recovered in a short time, mounted her steed again and took the next heat.

Shortly afterward a horse was thrown in one of the chariot races, but no serious injury was done.

The ardor of the audience was considerably dampened by these accidents, and the performance went through wearily.

NEW YORK, July 5.

The city has been excited all day by the report of the fraud on the New Haven and N. Y. railroad. The discovery was made on Monday. Morris Ketchum was led by the large sales of stock, and the numerous inquiries made in consequence of the possibility of an over issue, to go to the transfer office of the company, and inquire of the book-keeper, who it was supposed must be cognizant of the exact state of the matter, as to whether there might not have been an over issue; but receiving no satisfactory answer, in the course of Saturday, Alexander Hamilton Jr., the legal adviser of the president of the company, brought a letter from him to Mr. Sturgess, whose attention was called to the stock ledger. Upon learning this, Mr. Ketchum closeted himself with the book-keeper, and told him that it would save the directors much time, and himself much trouble, if he would tell what he knew. The latter admitted that at one time, and at other times, between eight and nine thousand shares—altogether nineteen thousand shares—representing nineteen hundred thousand dollars, had been transferred by the transfer agent, Robert Schuyler, by whom the stock was appropriated. This morning a letter was received from R. Schuyler, offering his resignation, which was accepted, of course. In addition to information given, we learn that the offer of several certificates of stock for transfer, which had not been duly recorded, had awakened suspicious in the minds of the directors. This was previous to the reception of the letter addressed to Mr. Sturgess by Mr. Schuyler. At the meeting of the board of brokers this morning, the stock was not called, it being resolved to do nothing in the matter, until the official report was made by the directors of the New Haven road. A question has been raised as to the responsibility of the company for the suspicious trick, on the ground that none of those certificates had been recorded. The question will depend, probably, upon the construction of the charter in reference to the transfer. All the false stock was signed by the president, who was the transfer agent of the company, and the secretary, now absent in Europe, but who had left blanks, signed for the president's use. The directors have issued the following card:

"N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Office.—The executive committee of the directors of the New Haven and New York railroad feel it their duty to avail themselves of the first practicable moment to give notice to the public that upon a hasty examination, made within the last twenty-four hours, of the stock-book of the company, they have ascertained that an illegal and unauthorized issue of certificates of stock of the company, to a large amount, has been made within a few months, now held by parties, doubtless ignorant of its character. It has been impracticable for them, within the short period since any suspicion of such practices have been enacted, to ascertain the precise extent of this fraudulent issue, although an examination will be made at once by the directors, and the public will be promptly informed of the result."

The congressional anti-Nebraska address is said by the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, to have been adopted at a full meeting of members, representing all shades of opposition to the repeal of the compromise, and that it was reported from a committee of thirteen members, of whom 7 were democrats and 6 whigs. The call of the Washington Sentinel upon those who voted against the bill, and yet disapprove of the address, to come out and say so, has not yet been responded to. We shall be happy to print such disclaimers whenever they are ready.—*National Era.*

We were informed last night that a dispatch had been received from officers Plannery and Lee, stating that they had arrested W. A. Arrison, the suspected murderer of Mr. Allison and wife, in Philadelphia.—*Chic. Com.*

POLITENESS IS HARD.—During Com. Perry's late visit to Japan, himself and suite were entertained at a feast by the natives. Cooked worms, fried snakes, and a variety of indigestible compounds were served up, of which they were obliged to partake through etiquette.

REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES.—It is estimated that the revenue of the United States, for the fiscal year terminating on July 1st, will be \$75,000,000; an increase of \$14,000,000 in the present year.

CINCINNATI, July 5. An Irishman attacked an American wearing a "know-nothing hat." The American killed him with a pistol and bowie knife.

The following singular advertisement appears in a Canada paper. It is as French as a little bonnet:

All those peeps who I loves
I'll not let 'em for dat.
But all those peeps who owes me
Must pay me up immediat.

PARDONED.—We learn that Goy. Barstow has pardoned the Malangos, convicted and sentenced for incest, at the last term of the circuit court of this county. The grounds of the pardon we understand to be, that a German, who has died lately, confessed that he was father of the children, but did not make the confession earlier on account of making trouble with his wife.—*Mt. Sentinel.*

It is rumored that a couple of rich looking "prospects" have been uncovered, within a few days—two on lands belonging to Maj. Rountree, the other on Ben. C. Eastman's ground. They are represented as very flattering.—*Platteville American.*

STRAY WOMAN.—A young woman was arrested last Sunday on the lake shore, attempting to drown herself, and was committed to the county jail, where she remains at present in a very desponding state of mind, refusing to give her name, residence, or friends. She is of medium size, brown hair, which is very short and thin, and wears a black silk net, has hazel eyes, is slightly ronan; is dressed in a black silk wrapper and checked sun bonnet, and has a handkerchief marked *Jane Estelle*. Her friends, if she has any, are requested to take care of her, otherwise she will have to be removed to the county poor house.

Since the above was written, we learn that there is good reason to believe that this individual is from Albany, N. Y., or near that place. She is very conversant with that and other portions of that state. She says she is married, and intimates that domestic troubles were the cause of her attempting to take her life. Before attempting to drown herself she swallowed a large quantity of laudanum, which she threw up, and since her arrest has made several attempts to drown herself. A constant guard has to be maintained over her, and she has come very near eluding their vigilance. She says she has written to her friends, informing them of her determination to commit suicide, and that they now believe her dead.

Albany, Rochester and Buffalo papers will do well to make some mention of these circumstances, as she is evidently a woman of respectability, and may have friends who are deeply anxious concerning her.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A LITTLE CHILD AMONG LUNATICS.—A day or two ago, a gentleman whose official duties required him to visit a large asylum near this city, devoted to the indigent insane, took with him a little boy some three years old, and it was an interesting study to watch the effect which the presence of the young visitor produced among the lunatics of every grade. An unusual degree of quiet and order prevailed in every hall, and touching manifestations of the softening and subduing influence of childhood were exhibited by those who were generally most intractable. This was particularly the case with those who had passed the season of youth.—One man, incurably insane, approached the little boy with a countenance for the moment, full of gentleness and kindness, and with a polite gesture handed him a straw—being all he had to give—and showed great satisfaction when it was accepted, and borne as if it had been of value. Almost all approached and shook hands with the infant, and so mild was their bearing that he did not for a moment hesitate, and although abashed at what to him was an unusual crowd, he cheerfully yielded his little hands to their caresses. But the most interesting scene was in the women's apartments. They were ready to devour the child with their caresses, and yet when they observed that their crowding and volubility annoyed him, instinctively withdrew a little, and modulated their voices to tones of tenderness, to which many of them had long been strangers. One of the women, herself a mother, enquired with tearful eyes—"Dear little fellow, is his mother living?" An affirmative reply seemed to relieve her apprehensions, and her expressions of interest assumed a more cheerful tone. The most violent, closely confined in cells, watched every movement of the boy with intense interest, and some begged by all the affection for their own offspring, which insanity in its worst form had not eradicated—to be permitted to embrace him. The whole scene calculated to deepen the sympathy felt for most unfortunate class who were the object of the visit, and to show how strongly the society of children is calculated to win back to gentleness those who, from any cause, have passed that indefinite line which separates the sane from the insane.—*N. Y. Com. & Eng.*

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—This road has been in operation six months. For five months and a half, (from January 1st to June 15th,) the number of passengers carried, and the receipts have been as follows:

No. of passengers carried,	100,804
Receipts for passengers,	\$365,003 00
" " freight,	108,679 00
" " sundries,	19,908 00
Total,	\$493,690 00

THE MARKETS.

JANESVILLE, July 10, 1854.
Flour from winter wheat, 4.00 per cwt, 8.50 per bbl.: from spring, 8.50 per cwt, 7.50 per bbl.; wheat, winter, 95c.100; club, 95c.80; common spring, 90c.85; corn, shelled, 67c; in ear, 65c; oats, 25c; wool, 20c.31.

MILWAUKEE, July 8, 1854.
Flour, country brand, 6.00c.50; wheat, best winter, 1.05c.15; club and barley, 90c.1.00; mixed, 95c.1.00; corn, 45c.47; rye, 75c.80; barley, 50c.55; timothy seed, 1.50c.2.00; per bus.; clover seed, 7.00c; fax seed, 5.50c; red, 20c.80; lumber, per 1000, \$27.00; do 25; common 15c.18; dressed flooring, 25c; common do 22c; common undressed do, 16c; clear siding, 18c; common, 15c.



METALLIC BURIAL CASES.—The subscriber is agent for the sale of these cases, and is prepared to furnish them at all times, at his Cabinet Ware Room on Main street.

JANESVILLE, July 10th, 1854.
LYON'S KATHARION.—5 Gross now in store. Dealers furnished at manufacturers' prices. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

ZINC WHITE.—3,000 lbs. French Zinc and American now being received. This article will be sold at a low figure. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

OSGOOD'S CHOLAGOGUE for Fever & Ague.—5 Gross just received on consignment. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

ENGLISH CASTLE SOAP.—30 Boxes for sale very low. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

PERFUMERY.—The best stock in West can be seen at our Store. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

BRUSHES of every variety, style and name, in quantities to suit. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

GUM DROPS.—A full assortment of the different flavors, fresh, for sale by [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

CHEWING GUM.—50 Boxes at wholesale. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

LINSEED OIL, by the Cask, Barrel or Gallon. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

SULPHATE QUININE.—100 cts. this day received. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

OLIVE OIL, in Baskets and Bottles, Wholesale. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WHITE LEAD IN OIL, by the ton or less quantities. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAMSNAPPS.—A large consignment this day received. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.
THE THREE FRIENDS;
OR,
THE WHITE LADY OF BRANDENBURG.

During the eighteenth century, the house of Brandenburg, like nearly all the other royal houses of Germany, experienced numerous vicissitudes; but, worst of all, was constantly divided against itself, and agitated by domestic tragedies, which may be said to have shed a gloom on its fortunes forever. From time immemorial, the superstitious belief had prevailed in the family, that, as a prelude to each successive catastrophe, a female spectre, habited in dazzling white, appeared in some dreary place, and at some gloomy hour, to the principal sufferer. With this tradition, every one of the princes and princesses were familiar. They regarded it as a part of their destiny, and looked forward to the advent of the apparition almost as a matter of course.

The young prince Frederic, and his eldest sister, Wilhelmina, entertained a strong mutual affection, which induced them to communicate their thoughts freely to each other. This, under other circumstances, would have been a source of happiness to them. But in the palace of Berlin, happiness was a thing not to be thought of, for their father, Frederic William, appeared to exert all his power and ingenuity to render his presence impossible. Every day, he loaded his wife and children with imprecations, threatened them with imprisonment and death, spat in the delicate dishes after he himself had been served, that they might not eat them; attempted occasionally to commit suicide, and then took refuge in brutal drunkenness, which only rendered him still more furious and dangerous.

Frederic, afterwards, by the adulation of mankind, called the great, was naturally driven by such paternal indulgences to seek for consolation in friendship. It may easily be supposed that he was not led by his experience to put his trust in princes. He looked for an intimate among the middle ranks of society, and the person he selected to be his Pythias was a young officer, rejoicing in the euphonious name of Kat. But we must not suffer ourselves to be deceived by sounds. However unimpeachable may have been his family designation, he was himself a person of noble soul, equal to the duties of any situation, brave, romantic, generous, ready at all times to sacrifice himself for the good of others. The choice of such a friend was honorable to Frederic's judgment, and had fate permitted their attachment to become as lasting as it was strong and enthusiastic, the reputation of the philosopher of Sans Souci might have escaped many of those stains which now lower and deform it.

As the Prussian monarch, through unaccountable caprice, or the desire to wound as much as possible the feelings of his children, occasionally forbade the prince and princess to see each other, Kat was often, at such times, entrusted with messages from brother to sister. Misfortune almost invariably disposes people to think kindly of those who sympathize with them, no matter what may be their rank or station.

Wilhelmina beheld in Kat only her brother's friend, and, as, besides being handsome, he was gentle and winning in his manners, it is not very surprising that, seeing few other men, and none that showed any deference for her, she should have experienced a secret preference of this young officer.

Sometimes, when circumstances permitted, they all three met together in friendly enjoyment. Fearing to be free with others, they had on such occasions made up for their general reserve by indulging in the most unbounded confidence, passing in review the whole court, from the king and queen to the meanest gentleman in waiting.

It soon became evident to Frederic that Kat loved his sister, who, without the slightest regard to royal conventionalities, returned the feeling. An ordinary prince could have resented this; but he was not an ordinary prince, and therefore regarded not merely with approbation, but with delight, the mutual attachment of the individuals he loved best in the world. The intelligence came to him with disgust that plans, meanwhile, were in agitation at court for disposing, in the common way, both of his sister's hand and his own. Contemplating marriage from an extremely unfortunate point of view—that is, the connection with his own father and mother—it can scarcely be a matter of surprise that it should have inspired him with disgust.

His French studies, also, and the practice of Germany, where nearly all princes contract what they call left-handed alliances, tended to produce the same effect. When his father, therefore, set on foot any scheme for bartering away himself or his sister, in exchange for political influence, he exerted his utmost ingenuity in thwarting him. Kat, likewise, it may well be believed, made the best use of his power over the mind of Wilhelmina to deter her from entering into an engagement which would have been fatal to his happiness. These facts the Prussian king could not exactly know, though suspicions were awakened. He had recourse, therefore, to his system of espionage. Courtiers of both sexes were instructed to keep watch over the movements and communications of the trio, who being young and ardent, were not much upon their guard; and at length the conviction became rooted in his mind, that their singular friendship obstructed the development of his policy.

Wilhelmina had very few thoughts or feelings which she did not frankly communicate to her brother, but she had some, and among these was the strong love she felt for her young friend. He could not, indeed, fail to know that some attachment existed between them, but she shrank from confessing the extent of it, and often arranged clandestinely, interviews with her lover.

One morning, when she had just promised to meet Kat at dusk in the long elm walk at the extremity of the royal gardens, her father sent for her into his apartments. He was suffering from gout, and sat in the arm-chair, against which two heavy canopies, by the assistance of which he walked at times, leaned ominously. The queen stood trembling at his side, afraid to speak, but casting deprecating and imploring looks at her daughter. Wilhelmina shuddered and turned pale.

"I see," exclaimed the king, "that you are sinking under the weight of a guilty conscience. You know you are deceiving me, in conjunction with your mother and brother." Wilhelmina thought of her assignment with Kat. "I say you are deceiving me, or at least attempting to do so. But there are more eyes upon you than you imagine. You should remember the old saying, 'that walls have ears'; and that when children enter into plots, to bring trouble and disgrace upon their parents, it behoves them to display more prudence than you and your rebellious brother exhibit. But I have discovered all your schemes, and know how to punish you."

The poor princess almost dropped to the floor. Her father, she saw, was in a paroxysm of anger almost approaching to madness. He turned now and then fierce and threatening glances towards the queen, who looked aside to conceal her tears, and was only restrained by terror from throwing herself into her daughter's arms. He bade Wilhelmina draw near, but she was

overwhelmed with fear, and could not prevail on herself to approach him. He then attempted to rise, in order to seize her, as he had often done, by the hair of the head; but a sharp twang of the gout supervening, he fell back in the chair writhing with agony; in the midst of which he seized one of the crutches, and hurling it with all his might at his daughter, would certainly have brought her days to a sudden conclusion, but that, bending down her head, she suffered the missile to fly unimpeded towards the window, through which it made its way with a crash into the court below. This was the signal for flight; and both queen and princess ran shrieking into their own rooms, followed as far as they could hear by the most frightful imprecations and maledictions.

As ill-luck would have it, Frederic soon after came to pay his respects to his father, whom he found entirely alone, all his ministers, courtiers, and even servants, contriving not to hear his vociferations. If he had not the most unimpeachable testimony for the scene that followed, we should regard it as an extravagant fiction. When the prince entered, his father, fixing upon him a demoniacal look, accused him of entertaining some monstrous designs, which had never entered the poor young man's imagination, even in his dreams. He, therefore, repelled respectfully the charges against him. This was too much. Anger, amounting to absolute rage, overcame the sense of pain. The king sprang from his chair, and seized his son by the throat, dragged him with all his force towards the window, where, with the strong cords of the blinds, he attempted to strangle him. He was a large, powerful man; the son, weak and delicate; and the paradise was nearly accomplished before any of the courtiers would venture in to preserve their master from the commission of a crime which would have cast a blight over his whole life. Frederic, however, was nearly black in the face when disengaged from the cords and borne fainting out of the apartment.

An unremitted system of persecution was now pursued by Frederic William against his queen and his two eldest children, whose lives were thus rendered nothing but one tissue of gloom and wretchedness. His majesty's matrimonial schemes, however, suffered no interruption. As if he had been the best of fathers, he exerted himself vigorously to obtain a wife for his son and a husband for his daughter, which he persuaded himself was all that could be desired to render them perfectly happy. His own experience of wedlock had doubtless led him as well as his queen to this conclusion! But their children remained steadfast in their unbelief, and looked upon the marriage-ting with little less horror than a compact with the Evil One. This was more especially the case with Frederic, who, in an unlucky hour, came at length to the determination to put an end to his own misery by flying into France. This resolution he communicated to Wilhelmina, with the strictest injunctions to keep the secret from her mother, who, through a mistaken sense of duty, would probably have betrayed his design. All the necessary preparations were undertaken by Kat, who, in the devotion of his friendship, braved, with his eyes open, the danger that impended over him. The slightest accident might shipwreck their project, and he knew the old king too well not to foresee that he would take a terrible revenge.

It boots not now to inquire into the means by which the expenses of their journey, how they procured passports, and succeeded in juggling to sleep the suspicions of the monarch and his courtiers. Kat contrived, an hour or two before his departure, to obtain an interview with the Princess Wilhelmina, who received him in her own apartment, though trembling all the while with anxiety and terror. Every footstep that moved through the corridor, every voice in the court-yard below, every whisper of the wind through crevices or crannies, represented to her in fancy the approach of her terrible father. In fact, before the young officer could make his escape from the room, the queen came rushing in to say that she was engaged for the night. Kat hid himself behind a screen, and when the mother and daughter had departed, stepped forth into the corridor, descended a narrow staircase, with which he was familiar, and burying along the streets of Berlin, joined the young prince in a small grove beyond the walls, where, without companions or attendants, Frederic awaited his coming with two horses. These they mounted, and, making the best of their way towards the frontier, indulged in the flattering hope that in a few days they should be beyond the reach of Frederic William's pursuit or vengeance.

The Prussians even then had been drilled into tameness and submission; otherwise, as several gentlemen whom they encountered on the road knew the young prince perfectly well, they might have offered him an asylum, or aided him in effecting his escape. The utmost they did was to allow him and his companion to pass without obstruction. This they were enabled to do during two days; but the greatest trial they knew would be on the third, when they should have to pass of necessity through a fortified town on the banks of a river which they could not traverse by swimming. It was with sinking spirits and most gloomy forebodings, that they approached the gates, and beheld the walls and turrets rising like sepulchral edifices in the evening air. Frederic from time to time clasped the hilt of his sword, and once inquired of his companion whether, in case of discovery, it would not be the most advisable course to imitate the ancient Romans, and put an end to their embarrassments by suicide. At the moment, he would have thought even this preferable to being dragged back to Berlin, and delivered as a prisoner into the hands of his father.

As they drew near the gates, they instinctively slackened their pace, and all the philosophy of which they were masters could not prevent them from regarding each other with an expression of alarm. But no choice was left but to demand admittance or to turn back. Of course, they resolved on the former; and to their surprise, the sentinels at the gate suffered them to pass without the slightest inquiry. Overjoyed at this piece of good-fortune, they resolved to make the best use of it, and pushed on to the further gate, leading over a long bridge into the open country. No one stopped them in the streets, or appeared in any way to regard them. They therefore entered the *corps-de-garde*, through which lay the approach to the gate, with reviving confidence, but in an instant were surrounded by a body of soldiers, who, before they could even think of resistance, had disarmed and made them prisoners. Frederic, almost frantic with excitement and disappointment, demanded of the officer who regulated these proceedings by whose authority he was thus arrested.

"By your father's prince," replied the major. "An hour ago you might have travelled the frontier unmolested; but a courier has just arrived from Berlin, commanding me on pain of death, to detain your royal highness and your companion. Having myself served in the royal guards, I was well acquainted with your person, as well as with that of M. Kat, who was for some years my companion in arms."

To this, Frederic made no reply, but requested

to be conducted to the dungeon assigned for him. He was perfectly right; it was indeed a dungeon; but at first Kat was allowed to be his companion. Prussian despotism, however, did not disdain to have recourse to those arts and contrivances which the princes of the House of Hapsburg have since practiced with so much skill and credit against state prisoners. By means of a small cell, constructed in the thickness of the wall, communicating through a narrow aperture with the dungeon, the conversation of Frederic and his companion was overheard, and carefully entered in notes, which were immediately transmitted to the king. Considering their position and their disappointment, it was no matter of wonder that they expressed themselves intemperately. Frederic did not spare his father, and Kat, unimpeachable of the reverence which Germany inculcates for crowned heads, indulged likewise in very strong language. When their first burst of indignation was over, they appeared to derive hope even from despair, and resolved to devote all their resources of mind and body to deliver themselves from the power of a sovereign whom they now designated as a cruel, crafty, merciless despot.

(Conclusion to-morrow.)
The Daily Gazette.
MONDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1854.

We are happy to state that the specimen number of our daily issued on Tuesday last, was well received by our citizens, as was evinced by their personal congratulations to us, and by the quickness in which the large edition we printed was disposed of. We have made still larger provisions to supply the demand for extra copies of this number, and shall probably be able to furnish all who may wish for them.

It will take some little time for our carriers to get acquainted with their respective beats. Some of our subscribers may be overlooked; if so, and this notice meets their eye, they will oblige us by informing us of the omission at once, and we will remedy the fault.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—The house of representatives has concurred in the resolution of the senate to adjourn on the 4th of August, by a vote of 114 to 54.

THE GAME OUT.—Four more ballots for U. S. senator were had in the New Hampshire legislature last Thursday, without effecting a choice, and then the election was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 149 to 157. The only ballot Thursday we have seen reported stood, Wells (Nebraska dem.) 148; Morrison (anti-Nebraska dem.) 104; Eastman (whig) 40; Tappan (free soil) 7; scattering 11. All the members were present, making 156 necessary to a choice. A resolution was passed by a large vote requiring the secretary of state to send the anti-Nebraska resolutions adopted by the legislature to President Pierce, to the representatives of the state in congress, and to the governors of Nebraska and Kansas.

The resolution to indefinitely postpone the election of senators finishes the game for this session, unless a re-consideration shall be carried, and if there shall be a final adjournment without an election, the defeat of the national administration will be of the most mortifying character. No effort has been spared, no means left untried, to procure the election of the administration candidates. Defeat in the home of the president, and in the very citadel of the party has been deemed too disastrous to be permitted if any kind of means could avert it, and hence every appliance of money and of power has been been put in requisition to insure a victory. We should have been pleased to have seen the opposition united, and a choice made of some determined opponent of the Nebraska inquiry; but the point actually gained is no immaterial advantage. The administration is disastrously beaten, and the state will be for a while at least without its two votes in the senate to sanction any outrage on the north or a treacherous president may propose. So, hurrah for New Hampshire!

The heavy shower of Thursday, we learn, lodged the wheat in some fields, and the hot weather succeeding the storm was by no means favorable to the filling of the berry. Winter wheat, however, is past danger, most of it being ready for harvest, and the spring wheat is not so liable to rust as winter. A few more days of dry weather will put that also beyond the reach of injury. Should the crop do as well as it now promises, it will exceed in quantity by one-third, any preceding crop in this state. For corn, the weather could not be better, and a heavy yield may safely be calculated upon. It is becoming an important crop, and pays well for raising.

The law for "the defence of liberty" has passed both branches of the Connecticut legislature. When we get a correct copy we shall publish it. It will probably serve as a pattern for other free states. Since the south disclaims and violates compromises, and desires to throw itself on the "constitution," we are disposed to try it on that way, and see exactly what the "constitution" requires in the matter of catching runaway slaves.

It is said that of eighty-four German newspapers which advocated Pierce's election there only eleven remain supporters of the administration.

An anti-Nebraska state convention has been called in New York, to assemble at Saratoga Springs on the 16th of August next.

UNION EMIGRATION COMPANY.—The vice president of this society for the encouragement of emigration from the free states to the new territories is FRANCIS F. BLAIR. The Milwaukee Wisconsin (dem.) says he "is a native of Kentucky, and for fourteen years was the head of the Washington Globe, the most powerful democratic journal ever existing in this country. It was the cherished organ of the old JACKSON party. It is among the extraordinary signs of the times to see his name to such a paper which contemplates the most thorough anti-slavery movement that was ever started in our country."

ANOTHER RAILROAD MAP.—The Madison Journal has been amusing itself and edifying its readers by the publication of a railroad map, in which it makes no less than nine railroads to center at that point. The Argus in noticing it says:

"Of all these, on but two that it mentions has a foot of earth been displaced or the spade broken the surface of the ground. Of these two, one—the Mil. & M. R. R. is completed. The other, the Madison and Beloit R. R., is in process of construction and will be completed to this place some time next fall or winter. This is the Journal's map as it is. On a third road terminating here—the Rock River V. U. R. R., there has been work done to the amount of many thousands of dollars, and the heaviest grades are nearly or partly completed, the right of way obtained and depot grounds selected. This road the Journal does not mention—it does not find a place on the reliable 'railroad map' which has been displayed in its columns.

The embankments are within sight of town, but the line of the road even is not on its map. The reason is plain; this road is controlled by men obnoxious to the Journal. Its map is quite as much for political as for business effect. To defeat a land grant the assassins have represented that the Valley road is a bunbun. The evidence that is not in the fact that over a million of dollars have been expended upon it, the marks of which may be found all along the line from Chicago to Janesville, and from Janesville to Fond du Lac and Madison. But the grant must be ignored, and the existence of the road must be ignored.

This is a specimen of the 'railroad map.' One half of the lines laid down are the most shadowy myths and fables—the only one on which any labor has been done, aside from the Milwaukee and the Beloit roads, does not find a place upon it."

We have always looked upon the Journal's course towards the Valley railroad as dictated by a very narrow, suicidal, foolish piece of prejudice, and this last exhibition of it is in good keeping with its former course. There is certainly some reason for the opposition of the Milwaukee papers to this road, though none for the unscrupulous fabrications they have published for the purpose of injuring it, but for a Madison paper there is none whatever. It is calculated to benefit Madison in every way. A more feasible route could not be marked out for a connection of Madison with the eastern cities than that surveyed by the Valley railroad company, and we venture to say that any intelligent, unprejudiced man, after a full investigation of all the proposed railroad lines to that point, would pronounce this of vastly more importance than any of the nine projected upon the Journal's map. But important as it is, that paper entirely "ignores" it—does not consider it worthy of a place even among the visionary routes marked out upon its map. We know not how the property holders of Madison look upon the Journal's course, but it is certainly rendering them a very poor service.

THE SCHUYLERS.—The reader will find in today's paper a detail of the over issue of a large amount of railroad stock by one of the Schuylers, whose failure for a large amount we have already announced. It could hardly be possible that others should not be involved in their ruin, but the public were hardly prepared to hear that they carry with them such a man as Governor Morris. Yet such is the report, and the liabilities of Mr. M. are stated to be between one and two millions. He had advanced large sums to the defaulting brokers, and without incurring their guilt shares their fate.

Meanwhile, the discovery of the fraudulent issue of stock by the Schuylers is followed by a similar discovery on the part of Charles T. Sheldon, president of the Empire Stone-Dressing Company, who has absconded from the city. He set his tune to only \$50,000. The liabilities of the company are said to amount to \$25,000.

So much for the morality of Wall street, and the honesty of some men who would probably deal out without mercy the penalty of the law to a needy culprit who should steal a coat to cover his naked back.

CASSIUS M. CLAY IN CHICAGO.—Mr. Clay addressed a large meeting in Dearborn park, on the evening of the 6th inst. Charles Walker presided at the meeting; Jacob Jones, Chas. G. Hammond, George Schneider, F. Moseley, F. Leitz and F. A. Hoffman assisted as vice-presidents, and R. L. Wilson and J. K. C. Forrest acted as secretaries. The Tribune of the 7th says:

Mr. Walker introduced Mr. Clay to the audience, who was greeted with cheers; after which he spoke for about an hour, in reference to the exciting topic—the aggression of the slave power. He concluded with an earnest appeal to democrats, whigs, free soilers and abolitionists to give up their party differences, and join together in common defence of the citadel of liberty.

The meeting broke up with three cheers for Mr. Clay, and three groans for senator Douglas.

WASHINGTON, July 5. The bill granting land to aid in the construction of a telegraph to the Pacific was taken up and after a brief discussion, was postponed until to-morrow. The consideration of the bill introduced by senator Clayton for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa was then resumed.

Gerritt Smith, who has resigned his seat in congress at the close of the present session, has not shown the ability or the energy which was anticipated by his friends. The N. Y. Tribune justly says that, with all his ultraism, the slaveholders find him "not half so effective an opponent of their projects and policy as many others more moderate who confront them in the capitol, and who at home are steadily voted against as pro-slavery."

REJECTION OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—A telegraphic despatch to the New York Express, states that on Saturday, the U. S. senate rejected the Canadian reciprocity treaty, negotiated recently at Washington, by the earl of Elgin, and our federal authorities. This intelligence is perhaps correct, though a surprise upon the country. The principal reasons said to have been advanced in the senate against its ratification, were the alleged inequalities of benefits conferred and received, and an infringement of the revenue laws; as a measure having the objects in view which were embraced in the proposed treaty, should have originated in the house of representatives.

ACCIDENT AT MADISON.—The Argus of the 6th gives the following particulars of an accident at an exhibition of the hippodrome:

In the evening an immense crowd was again attracted, though the number was not so great as that which attended in the afternoon. All passed off satisfactorily till the racing by the ladies, who were passing the short stretch at the corner, when one of the horses stumbled and went over, carrying the rider with her. He rolled completely over her, by which her ankle was badly hurt, the ligament being torn off from one side of the joint, leaving the foot dangling loosely and helpless. Her thigh also received an ugly flesh wound, her arm and shoulder were sprained, and her face bruised considerably. As her horse fell, another horse directly behind attempted to jump over the fallen horse, which, partly rising at the time, caused the jumping horse to execute a perfect somersault, also throwing his rider a short distance ahead, and then walking over her, happily without serious injury. The riders who were thrown were borne out of the ring from the presence of the horrified audience, many of whom supposed that one or both was fatally injured. The one who first fell was taken to the hotel and her wounds dressed. The other recovered in a short time, mounted her steed again and took the next heat.

Shortly afterward a horse was thrown in one of the chariot races, but no serious injury was done.

The order of the audience was considerably damped by these accidents, and the performance went through wearily.

New York, July 5.

The city has been excited all day by the report of the fraud on the New Haven and N. Y. railroad. The discovery was made on Monday. Morris Ketchum was led by the large sales of stock, and the numerous inquiries made in consequence of the possibility of an over issue, to go to the transfer office of the company, and inquire of the book-keeper, who it was supposed must be cognizant of the exact state of the matter, as to whether there might not have been an over issue; but receiving no satisfactory answer, in the course of Saturday, Alexander Hamilton Jr., the legal adviser of the president of the company, brought a letter from him to Mr. Sturges, whose attention was called to the stock ledger. Upon learning this, Mr. Ketchum closeted himself with the book-keeper, and told him that it would save the directors much time, and himself much trouble, if he would tell what he knew. The latter admitted that at one time, and at other times, between eight and nine thousand shares—altogether nineteen thousand shares—representing nineteen hundred thousand dollars, had been transferred by the transfer agent, Robert Schuyler, by whom the stock was appropriated. This morning a letter was received from R. Schuyler, offering his resignation, which was accepted, of course. In addition to information given, we learn that the offer of several certificates of stock for transfer, which had not been duly recorded, had awakened suspicions in the minds of the directors. This was previous to the reception of the letter addressed to Mr. Sturges by Mr. Schuyler. At the meeting of the board of brokers this morning, the stock was not called, it being resolved to do nothing in the matter, until the official report was made by the directors of the New Haven road. A question has been raised as to the responsibility of the company for the suspicious trick, on the ground that none of those certificates had been recorded. The question will depend, probably, upon the construction of the charter in reference to the transfer. All the false stock was signed by the president, who was the transfer agent of the company, and the secretary, now absent in Europe, but who had left blanks, signed for the president's use. The directors have issued the following card:

"N. Y. & N. H. R. Office.—The executive committee of the directors of the New Haven and New York railroad feel it their duty to avail themselves of the first practicable moment to give notice to the public that upon a hasty examination, made within the last twenty-four hours, of the stock-book of the company, they have ascertained that an illegal and unauthorized issue of certificates of stock of the company, to a large amount, has been made within a few months, now held by parties, doubtless ignorant of its character. It has been impracticable for them, within the short period since any suspicion of such practices have been enacted, to ascertain the precise extent of this fraudulent issue, although an examination will be made at once by the directors, and the public will be promptly informed of the result."

The congressional anti-Nebraska address is said by the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, to have been adopted at a full meeting of members, representing all shades of opinion to the repeal of the compromise, and that it was reported from a committee of thirteen members, of whom 7 were democrats and 6 whigs. The call of the Washington Sentinel upon those who voted against the bill, and yet disapprove of the address, to come out and say so, has not yet been responded to. We shall be happy to print such disclaimers whenever they are ready.—National Era.

We were informed last night that a dispatch had been received from officers Flannery and Lee, stating that they had arrested W. A. Arrison, the suspected murderer of Mr. Allison and wife, in Philadelphia.—Cin. Com.

POLITENESS IS HARD.—During Com. Perry's late visit to Japan, himself and suite were entertained at a feast by the natives. Cooked worms, fried snakes, and a variety of indigestible compounds were served up, of which they were obliged to partake through etiquette.

REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES.—It is estimated that the revenue of the United States, for the fiscal year terminating on July 1st, will be \$75,000,000; an increase of \$14,000,000 in the present year.

CINCINNATI, July 5. An Irishman attacked an American wearing a "know-nothing hat." The American killed him with a pistol and bowie knife.

The following singular advertisement appears in a Canada paper. It is as French as a little bonnet:

All those peeps what I owes
I'll not ax 'em for dat,
But all those peeps what owes me
Must pay me up immediate.

PARDONER.—We learn that Goy. Barstow has pardoned the Malagros, convicted and sentenced for incest, at the last term of the circuit court of this country. The grounds of the pardon we understand to be, that a German, who has died lately, confessed that he was father of the children, but did not make the confession earlier on account of making trouble with his wife.—Mil. Sentinel.

It is rumored that a couple of rich looking "prospects" have been uncovered within a few days—one on lands belonging to Maj. Rountree, the other on Ben. C. Eastman's ground. They are represented as very flattering.—Platteville American.

STRAY WOMAN.—A young woman was arrested last Sunday on the lake shore, attempting to drown herself, and was committed to the county jail, where she remains at present in a very desponding state of mind, refusing to give her name, residence, or friends. She is of medium size, brown hair, which is very short and thin, and wears a black silk net, has hazel eyes, nose slightly roman; is dressed in a black silk wrapper and checked sun bonnet, and has a handkerchief marked *Jane Estelle*. Her friends, if she has any, are requested to take care of her, otherwise she will have to be removed to the county poor house.

Since the above was written, we learn that there is good reason to believe that this individual is from Albany, N. Y., or near that place. She is very conversant with that and other portions of that state. She says she is married, and intimates that domestic troubles were the cause of her attempting to take her life. Before attempting to drown herself she swallowed a large quantity of laudanum, which she threw up, and since her arrest has made several attempts to drown herself. A constant guard has to be maintained over her, and she has come very near eluding their vigilance. She says she has written to her friends, informing them of her determination to commit suicide, and that they now believe her dead.

Albany, Rochester and Buffalo papers will do well to make some mention of these circumstances, as she is evidently a woman of respectability, and may have friends who are deeply anxious concerning her.—Chicago Tribune.

A LITTLE CHILD AMONG LUNATICS.—A day or two ago, a gentleman whose official duties required him to visit a large asylum near this city, devoted to the indigent insane, took with him a little boy some three years old, and it was an interesting study to watch the effect which the presence of the young visitor produced among the lunatics of every grade. An unusual degree of quiet and order prevailed in every hall, and touching manifestations of the softening and subduing influence of childhood were exhibited by those who were generally most intractable. This was particularly the case with those who had passed the season of youth. One man, incurably insane, approached the little boy with a countenance for the moment, full of gentleness and kindness, and with a polite gesture handed him a straw—being all he had to give—and showed great satisfaction when it was accepted, and borne as if it had been of value. Almost all approached and shook hands with the infant, and so mild was their bearing that he did not for a moment hesitate, and although abashed at what to him was an unusual crowd, he cheerfully yielded his little hands to their caresses. But the most interesting scene was in the women's apartments. They were ready to devour the child with their caresses, and yet when they observed that their crowding and volubility annoyed him, instinctively withdrew a little, and modulated their voices to tones of tenderness, to which many of them had long been strangers. One of the women, herself a mother, enquired with fearful eyes—"Dear little fellow, is his mother living?" An affirmative reply seemed to relieve her apprehensions, and her expressions of interest assumed a more cheerful tone. The most violent, closely confined in cells, watched every movement of the boy with intense interest, and some begged by all the affection for their own offspring, which insanity in its worst form had not eradicated—to be permitted to embrace him. The whole scene calculated to deepen the sympathy felt for most unfortunate class who were the object of the visit, and to show how strongly the society of children is calculated to win back to gentleness those who, from any cause, have passed that indefinite line which separates the sane from the insane.—N. Y. Com. & Eng.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—This road has been in operation six months. For five months and a half, (from January 1st to June 15th), the number of passengers carried, and the receipts have been as follows:

No. of passengers carried,	160,894
Receipts for passengers,	\$895,095 00
" "freights,	108,679 00
" "sundries,	19,008 00
Total,	\$1,022,782 00

THE MARKETS.

JANESVILLE, July 10, 1854.

Flour from winter wheat, 4.00 per cwt, 5.50 per bbl.; from spring, 3.50 per cwt, 7.00 per bbl; wheat, winter, 95¢; corn, 55¢; common spring, 50¢; corn, shelled, 87¢; in ear, 80¢; oats, 25¢; wool, 20¢.

MILWAUKEE, JULY 5, 1854.

Flour, country brand, 6.00¢; wheat, best winter, 1.00¢; club and Italian, 90¢; mixed, 95¢; corn, 55¢; rye, 70¢; barley, 60¢; timothy seed, 1.50¢; pot. hnt.; clover seed, 7.00¢; straw seed, 5.50¢; wool, 20¢; lumber, clear, 27¢; 2d do, 22¢; common, 17¢; clear dressed flooring, 25¢; common do, 22¢; common undressed do, 16¢; clear siding, 15¢; common, 15¢.



METALLIC BURIAL CASES.—The Subscriber is agent for the sale of these cases, and is prepared to furnish them at all times, at his Cabinet Ware Room on Main street.

J. F. MORSE.

JANESVILLE, July 10th, 1854.

LYON'S SKATHALION.—5 Gross now in Store. Dealers furnished at manufacturers prices. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

ZINC WHITE.—3,000 lbs. French and American now being received. This article will be sold at a low figure. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

OSGOOD'S CHOLAGOGUE for Fever & Ague.—6 Gross just received on consignment. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

ENGLISH CASTILE SOAP.—30 Boxes for sale very low. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

PERFUMERY.—The best stock in West can be seen at our Store. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

BRUSHES of every variety, style and name, in quantities to suit. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

GUM DROPS.—A full assortment of the different flavors, fresh, for sale by [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

CHEWING GUM.—50 Boxes at wholesale sale. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

LINSEED OIL, by the Cask, Barrel or Gallon. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

SULPHATE QUININE.—100 oz. this day received. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

OLIVE OIL, in Baskets and Bettys, at wholesale. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WHITE LEAD IN OIL, by the ton or less quantities. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WOLFF'S SCHIEDAMSHNAPPS.—A large consignment this day received. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

[Reported for the Daily Gazette.]

SATURDAY EVENING, July 5th.

Present: The Mayor, and Ald. Cobb, Dimock, Howard, Jackman, Willmore, Ogilvie, Pixley, Pease, Treat and Williston.

Absent: Ald. Clark and Stone.

The Mayor called the attention of the council to the murder on the evening of the 2d inst., and recommended the offer of a suitable reward for the discovery of the murderers.

PETITION

Citizens of the 4th ward to grade and grub second street, in Monterey addition. Petitioners had leave to withdraw their petitions, as the aldermen of the ward have jurisdiction over the matter.

ACCOUNTS.

J. E. Peck, Young & Co. two bills for lumber, amounting to \$31.36.

A. B. Miller for services as city-surveyor during the months of May and June, prior to his appointment by the council, \$14.00.

ORDINANCE.

Ald. Ogilvie, establishing grade of Milwaukee street west from the river to Pleasant street, and of Jackson street. Rules suspended, and ordinance passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Ald. Ogilvie, to pay an order of \$33 in the hands of city marshal, drawn on the contingent fund, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury. Lost.

Ald. Treat, authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward of \$200 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons concerned in the murder of the 2d inst. Rules suspended, and resolution adopted, ayes 7, noes 3.

REPORTS.

Ald. Dimock, from finance committee, in favor of paying the following accounts:

Jas. H. Ogilvie, wood for city poor,	\$2.50
James Murphy, labor,	7.50
P. Smith, labor,	8.38
John Tompkins, materials furnished,	11.57
E. A. Howard, money expended and 9 days services as street com'r,	10.94
John Newland, labor,	2.50
Hugh Lee, two plans for Milwaukee street bridge, specifications, superintendence, &c.,	80.00
Thomas Breman, clerk of election,	2.10
Thomas Logan, labor,	1.50

Ald. Pease, from fire committee, in favor of organizing two engine companies. Adopted. Adjourned.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SCOUNDREL.—A man styling himself the Rev. G. W. Adams was arrested at Fulton, Rock county, on Wednesday. He is charged with absconding from New Hampshire with \$5,000 awarded to Mrs. Templeton for the killing of her husband in the Norwalk tragedy. —*Wisconsin, Saturday.*

The individual alluded to did not style himself "Rev. G. W. Adams," but was arrested on suspicion of being that personage. He was brought to this city, and after an examination was discharged. He had previously been about our streets, representing himself as a survivor of the Garrison surveying party, and had honored several places in our vicinity with his presence, pretending to want to purchase property, and generally leaving the landlords with whom he stayed minus their board bills.

UNPARALLELED DESPATCH.—The Watertown Register of July 1st reached us day before yesterday, the 5th. Watertown is forty-four miles from Janesville, and the speed made by the Register is just five and a half miles a day. —*Murrah for Uncle Sam!*

INDICTMENTS.—The grand jury in the U. S. district court has found bills of indictment against S. M. Booth, John Messenger, and several others for aiding in the rescue of the fugitive slave Glover. The charge of Judge Miller to the jury was strongly in favor of the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—Mr. Paine finished his argument on Thursday, and is represented to have made a masterly effort. Mr. Ryan commenced the closing argument, which was interrupted Friday, being "motion day," and resumed Saturday. The telegraph wire was down, and we do not hear whether he finished during the day.

RAILROAD VOTE.—The statement of the vote in Milwaukee on the question of issuing \$300,000 in city bonds to the Southern Wisconsin railroad, which we found in the Sentinel and gave Saturday, was incorrect. The following is the official return:

	For it.	Against it.
1st ward	175	5
2d do.	42	6
3d do.	163	0
4th do.	88	0
5th do.	74	7
Total,	542	16

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are indebted to somebody for a Milwaukee pamphlet against the Valley Railroad. It consists of a letter addressed to Hon. John P. Letcher of Virginia, which no one dare put his name to, and of A. Hyatt Smith's letter to the London bankers, with several accompanying documents. The pamphlet itself appears as anonymously as the letter to Mr. Letcher, for no printing office was found willing to put its imprint on it. If we knew to whom our acknowledgments were due, we would tender them more directly.

EMIGRANTS.—Six car loads of Norwegian emigrants left here this morning for the west. The propeller Oriental, last evening, arrived from Buffalo with some 300 or 400 Norwegian emigrants, who were landed at the government pier, as it was supposed that some epidemic prevailed among them. They laid there over night, and this morning, with their baggage, were taken on a scow to the railroad depot. But four of their number are now sick. —*Free Democrat.*

BY TELEGRAPH!

[REPORTED FOR THE JAMESVILLE GAZETTE.]

No Report.—The line was down Saturday, and we are without any telegraphic report.

THE RESIDUUM OF TAMMANY.—The New York National Democrat (hard) says of the proposition to eject Casper Childs from Tammany, on account of his know-nothing proclivities:

"Childs is literally the stay and support of Tammany. Turn him out, and turn out John Van Buren & Co., and there will be nothing left of Tammany but about twenty-seven wailing 'sofas,' and a large quantity of rum—of very bad rum."

PETITION

DEMAND OF A BRITISH COMMANDER TO EXAMINE THE PAPERS OF AN AMERICAN SHIP.—Capt. Allen, of the ship Minnesota, at New York on Saturday from Liverpool, reports that: "At 11 A. M., May 25th, lat. 53, loc. 10, saw H. B. M. steamship Gladiator, which fired two guns for us to heave to—the steamer then ran near us and sent a boat on board and ordered the ship to be hoisted immediately; also demanding the ship's papers. Captain Allen enquired of the officer in charge of the boat by what authority he demanded them? The officer's reply was, by the orders of his government, and stated to Capt. A. that it was an unpleasant duty for him, but it was imperative. The papers were produced and examined, and after an hour's delay, the vessel was allowed to proceed."

OHIO.—The administration democratic convention held lately to nominate a county ticket in Hancock, "got through" with that job, and then proceeded to recommend a candidate for congress. Mungen, late senator from that district, was the Nebraska candidate, and one Portfield, the anti-Nebraska man. When the fact was announced to the convention that Mungen was favorable to the fund upon free land, his friends at once deserted him, and left him without a corporal's guard of supporters. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

Who is "Ferguson of Michigan?"—The "Ferguson of Michigan," who has been appointed chief justice of Nebraska, is a Mr. Ferguson of Ferguson, in this state. He is a respectable lawyer, of no great sternness of principle, and would be called in common parlance "a clever fellow." He has been once a member of the legislature, but is a man of ordinary talent and very yielding disposition. —*Det. Advertiser.*

RESURRECTION.—We learn that a lady residing in Windsor, died yesterday morning. A coffin and shroud were procured, and the body was prepared for interment. The arrangements for the funeral were completed, and as the undertaker was placing the body in the coffin last evening, she revived, and this morning shows evident symptoms of convalescence. —*Det. Tribune of Friday.*

NEGRO VOTE.—On the 21st instant the Connecticut house of representatives, by a vote of 116 to 78 (not voting) passed a resolution to amend the state constitution so as to allow negroes to vote on the same terms as white men. Also, (100 to 80) an amendment to prohibit any person from voting who cannot read. These proposed amendments were then ordered to be continued to the next legislature, and published with the laws.

PAYMENTS TO INDIAN TRIBES.—The amount to be paid the present year by the United States government to the Indian tribes is \$1,115,735.50—\$522,907.81 being annuities in money, \$393,676.50 for goods and provisions, \$201,961.81 for education, \$304,818.80 for agricultural and mechanical assistance, \$186,870.60 for miscellaneous purposes.

DEATH'S DOINGS.—The N. Y. Evening Mirror is informed by a person just from Panama, that he was one of a party of 866 stout young Irishmen, shipped three or four months ago by the Panama railroad company, direct from Ireland, at \$1 per day, board and travel free, and of whom, when deponent was shipped from the Isthmus to this city, less than 100 were living. The average length of life (after reaching there) of those who reached Panama was twenty days. The "pale horse" that death rides at the Isthmus beats any two and a half minutes on the turf.

INSANE CHARITY.—Mrs. James Wilson, of Steubenville, Ohio, died recently, and left her estate property (\$214,000) to the missionaries. The will was contested and the testator decided to be insane, as every one ought to be who will leave their own flesh and blood destitute for the benefit of outlandish antipodes and savages in the southern hemisphere.

MIRAGE.—A beautiful Mirage was witnessed on the lake, on Sunday. Vessels were seen at immense distances apparently sailing in the air, occasionally duplicated and sometimes triplicated. The Michigan shore was said to be visible a part of the day, and while some insisted on it that they could distinguish the sand hills, trees and bushes, one interesting chap was sure he heard a Wolverine yell. —*Kenosha Telegraph.*

"DRUGGING THEIR LIQUOR."—The New Hampshire house of representatives have appointed a committee of five "to inquire into certain charges made against the coalitions in attempting to bribe members, and in drugging their liquors." Several "democrats" were missing at the recent unsuccessful balloting for U. S. senator, who are supposed to have been "drugged," or "drugged." The inquiries of the committee will doubtless develop some new varieties of legislative electioneering.

VALUABLE MINERAL LANDS.—A few years since, we learn that the late Wm. Hempstead offered his valuable mineral lands at Shullsburg for sale for the sum of \$15,000 but found no purchaser. Since that time, the same lands brought the owner, in rents and from sale of the premises last spring, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars! —*Galena Gazette.*

The emigration to the Indian land continues to go steadily on. It will soon become thickly settled. A party of gentlemen, some six or seven in number, passed through this place on Tuesday, in search of a good location for farms. They will find plenty. —*Reverin Courier.*

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS

At Footville.

OWING to the passage of the Nebraska bill and the consequent loss of the great stock companies, the subscribers have not been able to get their goods quite as soon as they expected. However, they are now ready to sell Goods to the Farmers of the surrounding country at

Fair and Honorable Prices.

They make NO ROASTS OF \$300,000 worth of Goods, and do they expect to REGULATE the great stock of Wisconsin, but they will sell Goods just as LOW as can be bought in Janesville, Bragg's excepted.

Their stock consists of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Crockery, Clothing, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, Nails, Hoes & Forks, GLASS, &c., &c. in fact all goods usually kept in a country store, all of which will be sold at prices that will suit the purchaser.

Call and See.

NORTHWAY & BANCROFT.

Footville, June 7th, 1851.

1854.

FIXLEY & KIMBALL,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

Wholesale & Retail, SIGN OF THE SAW, MAIN STREET, JAMESVILLE. THE SUBSCRIBERS, in returning their thanks to their numerous patrons for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of the same, would respectfully inform the people of Central and Western Wisconsin, that they have now in store, and offer for sale, at the lowest cash prices, a larger and better selected stock of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Bar Iron, Steel, Nails, Stoves, &c.,

than can be found in any other establishment in the interior of the State.

The attention of Consumers and Country Dealers is particularly invited to our immense stock of AMERICAN, ENGLISH REFINED & SWEDISH IRON, CAST, SPHINX, ENGLISH & AMERICAN BLISTER, TOE CALK, SPRING, COIL & CAST PLOW STEEL, of all sizes.

Also to the almost endless variety of superior Carpenter, Joiner, Cooper, Blacksmith, Wagon-making and Farming TOOLS, Axes, Trimmings, Chains and Gristmill, Lead Pipe, Cut and Wrought Nails and Spikes, Tin Ware, Plumber's Goods, and a large assortment of Cutlery, Razors, and Pocket Cutlery, Shears, Scissors, Razors, &c.

Our stock of

Cook and Parlor Stoves

was never larger than at present, and comprises some forty different patterns, selected with great care, (having been previously fully tested in this market,) from several of the best manufacturers in Troy and Albany. Having bought our Stoves on long credit, we are enabled to compete successfully with those who buy in small lots, "excuse us for cash," of which we will continue all who may give us orders.

STOVE FURNITURE, STOVE PIPE, and all kinds of TIN WARE constantly on hand, or manufactured to order.

We are agents for the sale of Durrer & Forsyth's celebrated Fire Proof Safes and Platforms and Counter Scales, and also for the sale of Yale's Magic Bank, Safe and Store Door Locks.

B. F. FIXLEY, [2] F. A. KIMBALL.

AGAIN & AGAIN

THE BOSTON STORE.

Let the Horn be Blown!!

"Sound the loud timbrel o'er land and o'er sea,"

"THEELOCK'S triumph, and ever shall be."

THIS is the middle of the nineteenth

century, the first half of which has produced more

change and onward movement than any fifty years of

our previous history. In all the changes of this age, it is

commerce—indeed, this may be truly called the commercial

age. It has been well said by an ancient writer that

"Man wants but little here below,"

and to supply those wants

WHEELLOCK

Announces to every people and every tongue, to both

sexes, to all the nations, and all the nations of all ages, that

finding his old store entirely

TOO SMALL!

He has been compelled, in order to be able to supply

the immense call for goods at his establishment, to

Double the capacity of his Store Rooms!

Having purchased this spring, for this market, to be

sold this season,

\$39,007 00 Worth of Goods!

But who can expect to read in the brief space of one

life all the articles that the

BOSTON STORE CONTAINS.

Indeed, history must fail to give the searcher of

knowledge any accurate idea of its immense

STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS,

His inimitable selection of

Fancy Dress Goods!

He has over

10,000 Yards of Silk Barges,

of every style and price, and with no great difficulty

can select the most desirable of this fair variety, can select,

FROM THE ONE THOUSAND PIECES,

Of all patterns and ranging in price from SIX CENTS

Per Yard to Twenty-Eight Cents, such dresses as will

suit to their exquisite beauty, though it may as a

general thing, be as difficult to add to that beauty as it

is "to get a refined good, paint the lily, or add perfume to

the violet."

It must not be inferred that we offer only these and

the many other articles for outer apparel, such as Cham-

bray and Eclair Silk, but all notions and every article of

female apparel, —

Eved French red faced Gaiters,

do do do do

Ladies' Enamelled Boots, Enamelled sewed Congress

do do do do

LADIES' MOROCCO POLKAS,

And all the articles manufactured of the best styles, —

And all of this store, so far as articles which adorn La

Bella sex are concerned, may be truly said,

"CESTO CANNOT STATE THE INFULTE VARIETY."

While the Boston Store has made provision to protect

the feet, it can also boast that it has all sorts of

GLOVES,

by which hands can be protected and retain

"The white wonder of fair Juliet's hand."

And in taking leave of those of whom it is no exag-

geration to say they are

"Heaven's best gift to man,"

the subscribers of beauty, the purveyors of perfection,

Mr. Wheelock assures his fair customers that his as-

sistants and auxiliaries are those who unite great

knowledge of the business, fine personal presence and

ability of manner to a determination to discharge

conscientiously their several and respective duties,

that while they may have the proper desire to effect

sales, they will never in imitation of many of our con-

temporaries attempt to accomplish that object by un-

pleasant means, and by every means consistent with

honesty, fabrication, or by direct lying.

And now to the wants of the

COARSE-HAND SEX.

Mr. Wheelock has every kind of material to make

those articles of dress that give to man his individual-

ity—

PANTALOONS,

CALF "BOWS," COV HIDE DO., GAZELLE, do.,

PATENT LEATHER DO., GIRAFFE do.,

HATS

That fit every head from the Websterian brow to the

country politician's, from the size of output of

him who is closely shorn after the European fashion

to that of him who wears the well-pointed, ambrosial-

ized, elongated Hyperion curls.

And to the speculator who buys to sell again,

The Boston Store

Can, at lower rates of usance than any other establish-

ment west of the Alleghany mountains, furnish that

class of exchanges so that riches will fill their pockets

as water fills the sea.

DOMESTIC GLASSWARE, WORSTED,

Pocket Handkerchiefs, Linens, Cotton Yarn,

Ready-made Vests, Ground Pepper, Pineapples,

Looking Glasses, Ready-made Cans, Raisins,

Raisins, Flat Iron and Cotton Battering, Lanterns,

Scissors, which the winning school-boy with shining

morning face bears on his arm,

Ghosts, Norwegian Bannocks and Hair Trunks,

Tin, Tobacco and Wicking.

In the

CROCKERY

Line may be found the

BENNINGTON, the FAHIAN and the LAVA Manu-

facture, Pitchers for milk or water, Red Pens for men

or females, Pots for tea or chamber purposes, Spoons,

Bowls for washing, for bread and milk, or sugar, Can-

dles, children's Toys and Flower Pots, MAINE

LIQUOR LAW VOLUMES and Lager Beer Mugs.

And in fine, the proprietor of this establishment can

with all confidence assure those who have been in the

habit of trading at Janesville that, although they have

"Often seen corruption bold and bubble till

Roten in the dust,"

they will find that the representations which shall be

made to them by that proprietor or his clerks will not

"Stand like forfeits in a Barber shop,

More in mock than mark."

A. W. WHEELLOCK.

Janesville, June 13, 1854.

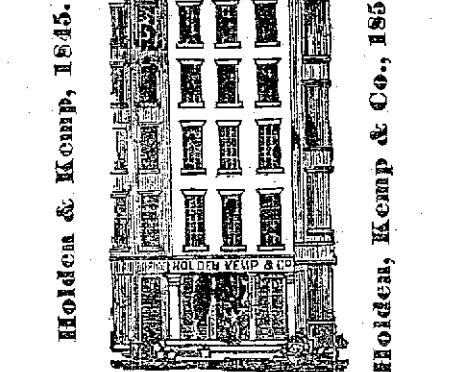
HOLDEN, KEMP & Co.

The Empire Drug Warehouse.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

ESTABLISHED 1845!

THE OLDEST DRUG HOUSE IN WISCONSIN!



Holden, Kemp & Co., 1851.

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.
THE THREE FRIENDS;
OR,
THE WHITE LADY OF BRANDENBURG.

During the eighteenth century, the house of Brandenburg, like nearly all the other royal houses of Germany, experienced numerous vicissitudes; but, worst of all, was constantly divided against itself, and agitated by domestic troubles, which may be said to have shed a gloom on its fortunes forever. From time immemorial, the superstitious belief had prevailed in the family, that, as a prelude to each successive catastrophe, a female specter, habited in dazzling white, appeared in some dreary place, and at some gloomy hour, to the principal sufferer. With this tradition, every one of the princes and princesses were familiar. They regarded it as a part of their destiny, and looked forward to the advent of the apparition almost as a matter of course.

The young prince Frederic, and his eldest sister, Wilhelmina, entertained a strong mutual affection, which induced them to communicate their thoughts freely to each other. This, under other circumstances, would have been a source of happiness to them. But in the palace of Berlin, happiness was a thing not to be thought of, for their father, Frederic William, appeared to exert all his power and ingenuity to render his presence impossible. Every day, he loaded his wife and children with imprecations, threatened them with imprisonment and death, spat in the delicate dishes after he himself had been served, that they might not eat them; attempted occasionally to commit suicide, and then took refuge in brutal drunkenness, which only rendered him still more furious and dangerous.

Frederic, afterwards, by the adulterous intrigues of a French agent, was naturally driven by such paternal indulgences to seek for consolation in friendship. It may easily be supposed that he was not led by his experience to put his trust in princes. He looked for an intimate among the middle ranks of society, and the person he selected to be his Pythias was a young officer, rejoicing in the unphonous name of Kat. But we must not suffer ourselves to be deceived by sounds. However unpoetical may have been his family designation, he was himself a person of noble soul, equal to the duties of any situation, brave, generous, generous, ready at all times to sacrifice himself for the good of others. The choice of such a friend was honorable to Frederic's judgment, and had far surpassed their attachment to become as lasting as life, was strong and enthusiastic, the reputation of the philosopher of Sans Souci might have escaped many of those stains which now lower and deform it.

As the Prussian monarch, through unaccountable caprice, or the desire to wound as much as possible the feelings of his children, occasionally forbade the prince and princess to see each other, Kat was often, at such times, entrusted with messages from brother to sister. Misfortune almost invariably disposes people to think kindly of those who sympathize with them, no matter what may be their rank or station.

Wilhelmina beheld in Kat only her brother's friend, and as, besides being handsome, he was gentle and winning in his manners, it is not very surprising that, seeing few other men, and none that showed any deference for her, she should have experienced a secret preference of this young officer.

Sometimes, when circumstances permitted, they all three met together in friendly enjoyment. Fondling to his face with others, they had on such occasions made up for their general reserve by indulging in the most unbounded confidence, passing in review the whole court, from the king and queen to the meanest gentleman in waiting.

It soon became evident to Frederic that Kat loved his sister, who, without the slightest regard to royal conventions, returned the feeling. An ordinary prince would have resented this; but he was not an ordinary prince, and therefore regarded not merely with approbation, but with delight, the mutual attachment of the individuals he loved best in the world. The intelligence came to him with disgust that plans, meanwhile, were in agitation at court for disposing, in the common way, both of his sister's hand and his own. Contemplating marriage from an extremely unfortunate point of view—that is, the connection with his own father and mother—it can scarcely be a matter of surprise that it should have inspired him with disgust. His French studies, also, and the practice of Germany, where nearly all princes contract what they call left-handed alliances, tended to produce the same effect. When his father, therefore, set on foot any scheme for bartering away himself or his sister, in exchange for political influence, he exerted his utmost ingenuity in thwarting him. Kat, likewise, if any well be believed, made the best use of his power over the mind of Wilhelmina to deter her from entering into an engagement which would have been fatal to his happiness. These facts the king could hardly know, though suspicions were awakened. He had recourse, therefore, to this system of espionage. Confidants of both sexes were instructed to keep watch over the movements and communications of the trio, who being young and ardent, were not much upon their guard; and at length the conviction became rooted in his mind, that their singular friendship obstructed the development of his policy.

Wilhelmina had very few thoughts or feelings which she did not frankly communicate to her brother, but she had some, and among these was the strong love she felt for his young friend. He could not, indeed, fail to know that some attachment existed between them, but she shrunk from confessing the extent of it, and often arranged clandestinely interviews with her lover.

One morning, when she had just promised to meet Kat at dusk in the long elm walk at the extremity of the royal gardens, her father sent for her into his apartments. He was suffering from gout, and sat in the arm-chair, against which two heavy crutches, by the assistance of which he walked at times, leaned ominously. The queen stood tremblingly at his side, afraid to speak, but casting deprecating and imploring looks at her daughter. Wilhelmina shuddered and turned pale.

"I see," exclaimed the king, "that you are sinking under the weight of a guilty conscience. You know you are deceiving me, I am convinced by your mother and brother." Wilhelmina thought of her assignment with Kat. "I say you are deceiving me, or at least attempting to do so. But there are more eyes upon you than you imagine. You should remember the old saying, 'that walls have ears'; and that when children enter into plots, to bring trouble and disgrace upon their parents, it becomes them to display more prudence than to your rebellious brother exhibit. But I have discovered all your schemes, and know how to punish you."

The poor princess almost dropped to the floor. Her father, who saw, with a gleam of joy, the almost approaching catastrophe, returned and then fierce and threatening glances towards the queen, who looked aside to conceal her tears, and was only restrained by terror from throwing herself into her daughter's arms. He bade Wilhelmina draw near, but she was

overwhelmed with fear, and could not prevail on herself to approach him. He then attempted to rise, in order to seize her, as he had often done, by the hair of the head, but a sharp twang of the gait superintending, he fell back in the chair writhing with agony; in the midst of which he seized one of the crutches, and hurling it with all his might at his daughter, would certainly have brought her down to a sudden conclusion, but that, bending down her head, she suffered the missile to fly unimpeded towards the window, through which it made its way with a crash into the court below. This was the signal for flight; and both queen and princess ran shrieking into their own rooms, followed as far as they could, hear by the most frightful imprecations and anathemas.

As ill-luck would have it, Frederic soon after came to pay his respects to his father, whom he found entirely alone, all his ministers, courtiers, and even servants, contriving not to hear his vociferations. If we had not the most unimpeachable testimony for the scene that followed, we should regard it as an extravagant fiction. When the prince entered, his father, fixing upon him a demonical look, accused him of entertaining some monstrous designs, which had never entered the poor young man's imagination, even in his dreams. He, therefore, repelled respectfully the charges against him. This was too much. Anger, amounting to absolute rage, overcame the sense of pain. The king sprang from his chair, and seized his son by the throat, dragged him with all his force towards the window, where, with the strong cords of the blinds, he attempted to strangle him. He was a large, powerful man; the son, weak and delicate; and the party was nearly accomplished, before any of the courtiers could venture in to preserve their master from the commission of a crime which would have cast a blight over his whole life. Frederic, however, was nearly black in the face when disengaged from the cords and borne fainting out of the apartment.

An unremitted system of persecution was now pursued by Frederic William against his queen and his two eldest children, whose lives were thus rendered nothing but one tissue of gloom and woe, however, suffered no interruption. As if he had been the best of fathers, he exerted himself vigorously to obtain a wife for his son and a husband for his daughter, which he persuaded himself was all that could be desired to render them perfectly happy. His own experience of wedlock had doubtless led him, as well as his queen to this conclusion! But their children remained steadfast in their unbelief, and looked upon the marriage-ring, with little less horror than a compact with the Evil One. This was more especially the case with Frederic, who, in an unlucky hour, came to length to the determination to put an end to his own misery by flying into France. This resolution he communicated to Wilhelmina, with the strictest injunctions to keep the secret from her mother, who, through a mistaken sense of duty, would probably have betrayed his design. All the necessary preparations were undertaken by Kat, who, in the devotion of his friendship, braved, with his eyes open, the danger that impended over him. The slightest accident might shipwreck their project, and he knew the old king too well not to foresee that he would take a terrible revenge.

It boots not now to inquire into the means by which they raised the necessary funds for defraying the expenses of their journey, how they procured passports, and succeeded in getting to sleep the suspicions of the monarch and his courtiers. Kat contrived, an hour or two before his departure, to obtain an interview with the Princess Wilhelmina, who received him in her own apartment, though trembling all the while with anxiety and terror. Every footstep that moved through the corridor, every voice in the court-yard below, every whisper of the wind through crevice or chimney, represented to her in fancy the approach of her terrible father. In fact, before the young officer could make his escape from the room, the queen came rushing in to say that she was required for Kat hid himself behind a screen, and when the mother and daughter had departed, stepped forth into the corridor, descended a narrow staircase, with which he was familiar, and hurrying along the streets of Berlin, joined the young prince in a small grove beyond the walls, where, without companions or attendants, Frederic awaited his coming with two horses. These they mounted, and, making the best of their way towards the frontier, indulged in the flattering hope that in a few days they should be beyond the reach of Frederic William's pursuit or vengeance.

The Prussians even then had been drilled into timidity and submission; otherwise, as several gentlemen whom they encountered on the road knew the young prince perfectly well, they might have offered him an asylum, or aided him in effecting his escape. These considerations led him to the conclusion, that his companion should be obliged to elude him, and his companion to pass on without obstruction. This they were enabled to do during two days; but the greatest trial they knew would be on the third, when they should have to pass of necessity through a fortified town on the banks of a river, which they could not traverse by swimming. It was with sinking spirits and most gloomy forebodings, that they approached the gates, and beheld the walls and turrets rising like sepulchral edifices in the evening air. Frederic then, from time to time clasped the handle of his sword, and once inquired of his companion whether, in case of discovery, it would not be the most advisable course to imitate the ancient Romans, and put an end to their embarrassments by suicide. At the moment, he would have thought even this preferable to being dragged back to Berlin, and delivered as a prisoner into the hands of his father.

As they drew near the gates, they instinctively slackened their pace, and all the philosophy of which they were masters could not prevent them from regarding each other with an expression of alarm. But no choice was left but to demand admittance or to turn back. Of course, they resolved on the former; and to their surprise, the sentinels at the gate suffered them to pass without the slightest inquiry. Overjoyed at this piece of good-fortune, they resolved to make the best use of it, and pushed on to the further gate, lending over a long bridge into the open country. No one stopped them in the streets, or appeared in any way to regard them. They therefore entered the *corps-de-garde*, through which lay the approach to the gate, with reviving confidence, but in an instant were surrounded by a body of soldiers, who, before they could even think of resistance, had disarmed and made them prisoners. Frederic, almost frantic with excitement and disappointment, demanded of the officer who regulated these proceedings by whose authority he was thus arrested.

"By your father's," replied the major. "An hour ago you might have travelled the frontier unmolested; but a courier has just arrived from Berlin, commanding me on pain of death, to detain your royal highness and your companion. Having myself served in the royal guards, I was well acquainted with your person, as well as with that of M. Kat, who was for some years my companion in arms."

To this, Frederic made no reply, but requested

to be conducted to the dungeon assigned for him. He was perfectly right; it was indeed a dungeon; but at first Kat was allowed to be his companion. Prussian despotism, however, did not disdain to have recourse to those arts, and contrivances which the princes of the House of Hapsburg have since practised with so much skill and credit against state prisoners. By means of a small cell, constructed in the thickness of the wall, communicating through a narrow aperture with the dungeon, the conversation of Frederic and his companion was overheard, and carefully entered in notes, which were immediately transmitted to the king. Conceiving their position and their disappointment, it was no matter of wonder that they expressed themselves impatiently. Frederic did not spare his father, and Kat, unmindful of the reverence which Germany inculcates for crowned heads, indulged likewise in very strong language. When their first burst of indignation was over, they appeared to derive hope even from despair, and resolved to devote all their resources of mind and body to deliver themselves from the power of a sovereign whom they now designated as a cruel, crafty, merciless despot.

[Conclusion to-morrow.]

The Daily Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1854.

We are happy to state that the specimen number of our daily issued on Tuesday last, was well received by our citizens, as was evinced by their personal congratulations to us, and by the quickness in which the large edition we printed was disposed of. We have made still larger provisions to supply the demand for extra copies of this number, and shall probably be able to furnish all who may wish for them.

It will take some little time for our carriers to get acquainted with their respective beats. Some of our subscribers may be overlooked; if so, and this notice meets their eye, they will oblige us by informing us of the omission at once, and we will remedy the fault.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—The house of representatives has concurred in the resolution of the senate to adjourn on the 4th of August, by a vote of 114 to 64.

THE GAME OUT.—Four more ballottings for U. S. senator were had in the New Hampshire legislature last Thursday, without effecting a choice, and then the election was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 149 to 167. The only ballot Thursday we have seen reported stood, Wells (Nebraska dem.) 148; Morrison (anti-Nebraska dem.) 104; Eastman (whig) 40; Tappan (free soil) 7; scattering 11. All the members were present, making 166 necessary to a choice. A resolution was passed by a large vote requiring the secretary of state to send the anti-Nebraska resolutions adopted by the legislature to President Pierce, to the representatives of the state in congress, and to the governors of Nebraska and Kansas.

The resolution to indefinitely postpone the election of senators finishes the game for this session, unless a re-consideration shall be carried, and if there shall be a final adjournment without an election, the defeat of the national administration will be of the most mortifying character. No effort has been spared, no means left untried, to procure the election of the administration candidates. Defeat in the home of the president, and in the very citadel of the party has been deemed too disastrous to be permitted if any kind of means could avert it, and hence every appliance of money and of power has been been put in requisition to insure a victory. We should have been pleased to have seen the opposition united, and a choice made of some determined opponent of the Nebraska inquiry; but the point actually gained is; no immaterial advantage. The administration is disavowedly beaten, and the state will be for a while at least without its two votes in the senate to sanction any outrage on the north a treacherous president may propose. So, hurry for New Hampshire!

The heavy shower of Thursday, we learn, lodged the wheat in some fields, and the hot weather succeeding the storm was by no means favorable to the filling of the berry. Winter wheat, however, is past danger, most of it being ready for harvest, and the spring wheat is not so liable to rust as winter. A few more days of dry weather will put that also beyond the reach of injury. Should the crop do as well as it now promises, it will exceed in quantity by one-third, any preceding crop in this state. For corn, the weather could not be better, and a heavy yield may safely be calculated upon. It is becoming an important crop, and pays well for raising.

The law for "the defence of liberty" has passed both branches of the Connecticut legislature. When we get a correct copy we shall publish it. It will probably serve as a pattern for other free states. Since the south disclaims and violates compromises, and desires to throw itself on the "constitution," we are disposed to try it on that way, and see exactly what the "constitution" requires in the matter of catching runaway slaves.

It is said that of eighty-four German newspapers which advocated Pierce's election only eleven remain supporters of the administration.

An anti-Nebraska state convention has been called in New York, to assemble at Saratoga Springs on the 16th of August next.

UNION EMIGRATION COMPANY.—The vice president of this society for the encouragement of emigration from the free states to the new territories is FRANCIS F. BLAIR. The Milwaukee Wisconsin (dem.) says he "is a native of Kentucky, and for fourteen years was the head of the Washington Globe, the most powerful democratic journal ever existing in this country. It was the cherished organ of the old Jackson party. It is among the extraordinary signs of the times to see his name to such a paper which contemplates the most thorough anti-slavery movement that was ever started in our country."

ANOTHER RAILROAD MAP.—The Madison Journal has been amusing itself and edifying its readers by the publication of a railroad map, in which it makes no less than nine railroads to center at that point. The Argus in noticing it says:

"Of all these, on but two that it mentions has a foot of earth been displaced or the spade broken the surface of the ground. Of these two, one—the Mil. & M. R. R. is completed. The other, the Madison and Beloit R. R., is in process of construction and will be completed to this place some time next fall or winter. This is the Journal's map as it is. On a third road terminating here—the Rock River V. U. R. R., there has been work done to the amount of many thousands of dollars, and the heaviest grades are nearly or partly completed, the right of way obtained and depot grounds selected. This road the Journal does not mention—it does not find a place on the reliable 'railroad map' which has been displayed in its columns.

The embankments are within sight of town, but the tip of the road even is not on its map. The reason is plain; this road is controlled by men obnoxious to the Journal. Its map is quite as much for political as for business effect. To defeat a land grant the assiduous have represented that the Valley road is a humbug. The evidence that is not in the fact that over a million of dollars have been expended upon it, the marks of which may be found all along the line from Chicago to Janesville, and from Janesville to the head of Lake and Madison. But the grant must be defeated, and the existence of the road must be ignored.

This is a specimen of the 'railroad map.' One half of the lines laid down are the most shadowy myths and fables—the only one on which any labor has been done, aside from the Milwaukee and the Beloit roads, does not find a place upon it."

We have always looked upon the Journal's course towards the Valley railroad as dictated by a very narrow, selfish, foolish piece of prejudice, and this last exhibition of it is in good keeping with its former course. There is certainly some reason for the opposition of the Milwaukee papers to this road, though none for the unscrupulous fabrications they have published for the purpose of injuring it, but for a Madison paper there is none whatever. It is calculated to benefit Madison in every way. A more feasible route could not be marked out for a connection of Madison with the eastern cities than that surveyed by the Valley railroad company, and we venture to say that any intelligent, unprejudiced man, after a full investigation of all the proposed railroad lines to that point, would pronounce this of vastly more importance than any of the nine projected upon the Journal's map. But important as it is, that paper entirely "ignores" it—does not consider it worthy of a place even among the visionary routes marked out upon its map. We know not how the property holders of Madison look upon the Journal's course, but it is certainly rendering them a very poor service.

THE SCHUYLERS.—The reader will find in today's paper a detail of the over issue of a large amount of railroad stock by one of the Schuylers, whose failure for a large amount we have already announced. It could hardly be possible that others should not be involved in their ruin, but the public were hardly prepared to hear that they carry with them such a man as Governor Morris. Yet such is the report, and the liabilities of Mr. M. are stated to be between one and two millions. He had advanced large sums to the defaulting brokers, and without incurring their guilt shares their fate.

Meanwhile, the discovery of the fraudulent issue of stock by the Schuylers is followed by a similar discovery on the part of Charles T. Sheldon, president of the Empire Stone-Dressing Company, who has absconded from the city. He set his tune to only \$50,000. The liabilities of the company are said to amount to \$25,000. So much for the morality of Wall street, and the honesty of some men who would probably deal out without mercy the penalty of the law to a needy culprit who should steal a coat to cover his naked back.

CASSIUS M. CLAY IN CHICAGO.—Mr. Clay addressed a large meeting in Dearborn park, on the evening of the 6th inst. Charles Walker presided at the meeting; Jacob Jones, Chas. G. Hammond, George Schneider, F. Mosley, F. Leitz and F. A. Hoffman assisted as vice-presidents, and B. L. Wilson and J. K. O. Forrest acted as secretaries. The Tribune of the 7th says:

Mr. Walker introduced Mr. Clay to the audience, who was greeted with cheers; after which he spoke for about an hour, in reference to the exciting topic—the aggression of the slave power. He concluded with an earnest appeal to democrats, whigs, free soilers and abolitionists to give up their party differences, and join together in common defence of the citadel of liberty.

The meeting broke up with three cheers for Mr. Clay, and three groans for senator Douglas.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The bill granting land to aid in the construction of a telegraph to the Pacific was taken up, and after a brief discussion, was postponed until to-morrow. The consideration of the bill introduced by senator Clayton for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa was then resumed.

Gerritt Smith, who has resigned his seat in congress at the close of the present session, has not shown the ability or the energy which was anticipated by his friends. The N. Y. Tribune justly says that, with all his altruism, the slaveholders and him "not half so effective an opponent of their projects and policy as many others more moderate who confront them in the capitol, and who at home are steadily voted against as pro-slavery."

REJECTION OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—A telegraphic despatch to the New York Express, states that on Saturday, the U. S. senate rejected the Canadian reciprocity treaty, negotiated recently at Washington, by the earl of Elgin, and our federal authorities. The intelligence is perhaps correct, though a surprise upon the country. The principal reasons said to have been advanced in the senate against its ratification, were the alleged inequalities of benefits conferred and received, and an infringement of the revenue laws; as a measure having the objects in view which were embraced in the proposed treaty, should have originated in the house of representatives.

ACCIDENT AT MADISON.—The Argus of the 6th gives the following particulars of an accident at an exhibition of the Hippodrome:

In the evening an immense crowd was again attracted, though the number was not so great as that which attended in the afternoon. All passed off satisfactorily till the riding by the ladies, who were passing the short stretch at the corner, when one of the horses stumbled and went over, carrying the rider with her. He rolled completely over her, by which her ankle was badly hurt, the ligament being torn off from one side of the joint, leaving the foot dangling loosely and helpless. Her thigh also received an ugly flesh wound, her arm and shoulder were sprained, and her face bruised considerably. As her horse fell, another horse directly behind attempted to jump over the fallen horse, which, partly rising at the time, caused the jumping horse to execute a perfect somersault, also throwing his rider a short distance ahead, and then walking over her, happily without serious injury. The riders who were thrown were borne out of the ring from the presence of the horrified audience, many of whom supposed that one or both was fatally injured. The one who first fell was taken to the hotel and her wounds dressed. The other recovered in a short time, mounted her steed again and took the next heat.

Shortly afterward a horse was thrown in one of the chalet races, but no serious injury was done.

The actor of the audience was considerably daunted by these accidents, and the performance went through wearily.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The city has been excited all day by the report of the fraud on the New Haven and N. Y. railroad. The discovery was made on Monday. Morris Ketchum was led by the large sales of stock, and the numerous inquiries made in consequence of the possibility of an over issue, to go to the transfer office of the company, and inquire of the book-keeper, who it was supposed must be cognizant of the exact state of the matter, as to whether there might not have been an over issue; but receiving no satisfactory answer, in the course of Saturday, Alexander Hamilton Jr., the legal adviser of the president of the company, brought a letter from him to Mr. Sturges, whose attention was called to the stock ledger. Upon learning this, Mr. Ketchum closeted himself with the book-keeper, and told him that it would save the directors much time, and himself much trouble, if he would tell what he knew. The latter admitted that at one time, and at other times, between eight and nine thousand shares—altogether nineteen thousand shares—representing nineteen hundred thousand dollars, had been transferred by the transfer agent, Robert Schuyler, by whom the stock was appropriated. This morning a letter was received from R. Schuyler, offering his resignation, which was accepted, of course. "In addition to information given, we learn that the offer of several certificates of stock for transfer, which had not been duly recorded, had awakened suspicions in the minds of the directors. This was previous to the reception of the letter addressed to Mr. Sturges by Mr. Schuyler. At the meeting of the board of brokers this morning, the stock was not called, it being resolved to do nothing. In the matter, until the official report was made by the directors of the New Haven road. A question has been raised as to the responsibility of the company for the suspicious trick, on the ground that none of those certificates had been recorded. The question will depend, probably, upon the construction of the charter in reference to the transfer. All the false stock was signed by the president, who was the transfer agent of the company, and the secretary, now absent in Europe, but who had left blanks, signed for the president's use. The directors have issued the following card:

"N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Office.—The executive committee of the directors of the New Haven and New York railroad feel it their duty to avail themselves of the first practicable moment to give notice to the public that upon a hasty examination, made within the last twenty-four hours, of the stock-book of the company, they have ascertained that an illegal and unauthorized issue of certificates of stock of the company, to a large amount, has been made within a few months, now held by parties, doubtless ignorant of its character. It has been impracticable for them, within the short period since any suspicion of such practices have been enacted, to ascertain the precise extent of this fraudulent issue, although an examination will be made at once by the directors, and the public will be promptly informed of the result."

The congressional anti-Nebraska address is said by the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer to have been adopted at a full meeting of members, representing all shades of opposition to the repeal of the compromise, and that it was reported from a committee of thirteen members, of whom 7 were democrats and 6 whigs. The call of the Washington Sentinel upon those who voted against the bill, and yet disapproved of the address, to come out and say so, has not yet been responded to. We shall be happy to print such disclaimers whenever they are ready.—National Era.

We were informed last night that a dispatch had been received from officers Flannery and Lee, stating that they had arrested W. A. Arison, the suspected murderer of Mr. Allison and wife, in Philadelphia in—Cin. Com.

POINTLESSNESS IS HARD.—During Com. Perry's late visit to Japan, himself and suite were entertained at a feast by the natives. Cooked worms, fried snakes, and a variety of indigestible compounds were served up, of which they were obliged to partake through civility.

REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES.—It is estimated that the revenue of the United States, for the fiscal year terminating on July 1st, will be \$75,000,000; an increase of \$14,000,000 in the present year.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—An Irishman attacked an American wearing a "know-nothing hat." The American killed him with a pistol and bowie knife.

The following singular advertisement appears in a Canadian paper. It is as French as a little bonnet:

All those people what I owes I'll not ask 'em for dat, But all those people what owes me Must pay me up fumdat.

PARDONED.—We learn that Gov. Barstow has pardoned the Mahanogs, convicted and sentenced for incest, at the last term of the circuit court of this county. The grounds of the pardon we understand to be, that a German, who has died lately, confessed that he was father of the children, but did not make the confession earlier on account of making trouble with his wife.—Mil. Sentinel.

It is rumored that a couple of rich looking "prospects" have been uncovered within a few days—one on lands belonging to Mr. Mountree, the other on Ben. C. Eastman's ground. They are represented as very flattering.—Platteville American.

STRAY WOMAN.—A young woman was arrested last Sunday on the lake shore, attempting to drown herself, and was committed to the county jail, where she remains at present in a very despondent state of mind, refusing to give her name, residence, or friends. She is of medium size, brown hair, which is very short and thin, and wears a black silk net, has hazel eyes, nose slightly Roman; is dressed in a black silk wrapper and checked sun bonnet, and has a handkerchief marked Jane Estelle. Her friends, if she has any, are requested to take care of her, otherwise she will have to be removed to the county poor house.

Since the above was written, we learn that there is good reason to believe that this individual is from Albany, N. Y., or near that place. She is very conversant with that and other portions of that state. She says she is married, and intimates that domestic troubles were the cause of her attempting to take her life. Before attempting to drown herself she swallowed a large quantity of laudanum, which she threw up, and since her arrest has made several attempts to drown herself. A constant guard has to be maintained over her, and she has come very near ending their vigilance. She says she has written to her friends, informing them of her determination to commit suicide, and that they now believe her dead.

Albany, Rochester and Buffalo papers will do well to make some mention of these circumstances, as she is evidently a woman of respectability, and may have friends who are deeply anxious concerning her.—Chicago Tribune.

A LITTLE CHILD AMONG LUNATICS.—A day or two ago, a gentleman whose official duties required him to visit a large asylum near this city, devoted to the indigent insane, took with him a little boy some three years old, and it was an interesting study to watch the effect which the presence of the young visitor produced among the lunatics of every grade. An unusual degree of quiet and order prevailed in every hall, and touching manifestations of the softening and subduing influence of childhood were exhibited by those who were generally most intractable. This was particularly the case with those who had passed the season of youth. One man, incurably insane, approached the little boy with a countenance for the moment, full of gentleness and kindness, and with his hand to give—and showed great satisfaction when it was accepted, and borne as fit had been of value. Almost all approached and shook hands with the infant, and so mild was their bearing that he did not for a moment hesitate, and although abused at what to him was an unusual crowd, he cheerfully yielded his little hands to their carresses. But the most interesting scene was in the women's apartments. They were ready to devour the child with their carresses, and yet when they observed that their crowding and volubly annoyed him, instinctively withdrew a little, and modulated their voices to tones of tenderness, to which many of them had long been strangers. One of the women, herself a mother, enquired with fearful eyes—"Dear little fellow, is his mother living?" An affirmative reply seemed to relieve her apprehensions, and her expressions of interest assumed a more cheerful tone. The most violent, closely confined in cells, watched every movement of the boy with intense interest, and some begged by all the affection for their own offspring—which insanity in its worst form had not eradicated—to be permitted to embrace him. The whole scene was calculated to deepen the sympathy felt for the most unfortunate class who were the object of the visit, and to show how strongly the society of children is calculated to win back to gentleness those who, from any cause, have passed that indelible line which separates the sane from the insane.—N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—This road has been in operation six months. For five months and a half, (from January 1st to June 15th), the number of passengers carried, and the receipts have been as follows:

No. of passengers carried,	160,894
Receipts for passengers,	\$305,088 00
" " freight,	108,070 00
" " sundries,	19,008 00
Total,	\$107,080 00

THE MARKETS.

JACKSONVILLE, July 10, 1854.

Flour from winter wheat, 4,00 per cwt, \$2.00 per bbl.	
do spring, 3,50 per cwt, 7,50 per bbl; wheat, winter,	
55 1/2; do, 55 1/2; corn, 50 1/2; corn, 50 1/2; do, 50 1/2;	
in ear, 50; oats, 20; wool, 20 1/2.	

SHAWNEE, July 8, 1854.

Flour, country brand, 4,00 per cwt, 8,00 per bbl.	
do, 3,50 per cwt, 7,00 per bbl; wheat, winter,	
55 1/2; do, 55 1/2; corn, 50 1/2; corn, 50 1/2; do, 50 1/2;	
in ear, 50; oats, 20; wool, 20 1/2.	



METALLIC BURIAL COASES.—The subscriber is agent for the sale of these cases, and is prepared to furnish them at all times, at his Office, Ware Room on Main street.

J. F. MORSE.
Janesville, July 10th, 1854.

LYON'S SKATHARION.—5 Gross now in Store. Dealers furnished at manufacturers' prices. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

ZINC WHITE.—3,000 lbs. French and American now being received. This article will be sold at a low figure. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

OSGOOD'S CHOLAGOGUE FOR FEVER and Ague.—6 Gross just received and on hand. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

ENGLISH CASTLE SOAP.—30 boxes for sale very low. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

PERFUMERY.—The best stock in the West can be seen at our Store. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

BRUSHES of every variety, style and name, in quantities to suit. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

GUM DROPS.—A full assortment of the different flavors, fresh, for sale by [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

CHEWING GUM.—50 Boxes of whole sale. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

LINSEED OIL, by the Cask, Barrel or Gallon. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

SULPHATE QUININE.—100 oz. this day received. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

OLIVE OIL, in Baskets and Bottles, at Wholesale. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WHITE LEAD IN OIL, by the ton or less quantities. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A first class article, this day received. [Jy10] HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY—1st Equity.
George C. Tullman, complt., vs. Isaac M. Norton et
al., defts.

IN pursuance of a decretal order of the circuit court for Rock county in equity made in the above entitled cause, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1854, will be sold, by and under the direction of the sheriff of Rock county, at public auction, at the court house in the city of Janesville, in said county, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1854, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the village (now city) of Janesville, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and bounded and described as follows:—Beginning on the north by the Racine water works dam, on the canal of the Janesville Water Power to the saw mill on said tract, piece or parcel of land and the dam, on the east by Rock river, on the south by a line parallel with the northern boundary and one hundred feet therefrom, on the west by the line of the said canal, and on the south of or way twenty feet wide along said canal across said lot, and also the right of way forever over the gore of land lying at the west end of the dam and between the above described lot and the canal, and also five hundred (500) sq. ft. of land lying on the south of the canal, described in a deed bearing even date with the said mortgage, from Charles Stevens and Eliza A. his wife, to the said Isaac M. Norton. Dated June 15th, 1854.

41w7 WILLIAM H. HOWARD, Sheriff.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.—Is Esqrr.
Orrell C. Pratt, comp't, vs. Leonard A. Bachelder
et al, def'ts.

IN pursuance of a decretal order of the circuit court for Rock county in equity, made in the above entitled cause on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1854, will be sold, by and under the direction of the sheriff of Rock county, at public auction, at the court house in the city of Janesville, in said county, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1854, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the town of Janesville, in said county, and in the state of Wisconsin, and known and distinguished as follows, to wit: The north half of the south west quarter, and the south east quarter of the south west quarter of section number twenty-nine, in township number three north, of range number twelve east, containing one hundred and twenty acres more or less.—Dated June 16th, 1854.

41w7 WILLIAM H. HOWARD, Sheriff.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.—Is Esqrr.
Daniel M. Wilson et al, comp'ts, vs. John C. Tucker
et al, def'ts.

IN pursuance of a decretal or order of the circuit court for Rock county in equity, made in the above entitled cause on the ninth day of June, A. D. 1854, will be sold, by and under the direction of the sheriff of

the county, at the city of Janesville, in said county, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1854, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain place, parcels or tract of land known, lying and being in the village of Janesville, in the county of Rock, and state of Wisconsin, and containing the following described number sixty-seven, (67) in South, Bailey and Stone's addition to Janesville, according to the recorded plot of the same. Dated June 10th, 1854.

41w7 WILLIAM H. HOWARD, Sheriff.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY, IN EXR. *Daniel M. Wilson clui., complt., vs. John C. Tucker -*

IN pursuance of a decreal order of the circuit court for Rock county in equity, made in the above entitled cause on the ninth day of June, A. D. 1854, will be sold, by and under the direction of the sheriff of Rock county, at public auction, at the city of Janesville, in said county, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1854, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all those certain places, parcels or tracts of land known, lying and being in the county of Rock, and state of Wisconsin, and known and alloted as follows, to-wit: (121) in South, Bailey and Stone's addition to the village of Janesville, according to the recorded plot of the same; and also the south east quarter of the north west quarter of section 23 in township 36 north, range 10 west, 2d tier, (12), containing forty acres. Dated June 10th, 1854.

41w7 WILLIAM H. HOWARD, Sheriff.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, GREEN COUNTY, IN EXR. *William H. H. Bailey, complt., vs. Edward Duffy*

and *Martha Digby, def'ts.*

THIS subpoena issued in the above entitled cause having been returned by the sheriff of the county of Green not served on the above named defendant, and the said sheriff being unable to find said defendant in the state of Wisconsin, and no appearance having been entered by or on behalf of either of said defendants: Therefore, on motion of William M. Tallman, solicitor for complainant, ordered that the said complaint be taken for answer or demurr to the bill of complaint filed in this cause on or before the 14th day of September next, or that in default thereof the said bill of complaint be taken as confessed against them. And it is further ordered that within twenty days from the date of the order the complainant do cause the said order to be personally served on the defendants above named, or that he cause a copy of the same to be published in the *Jennevsville Gazette*, a public newspaper printed and published in the city of Jennevsville, at least once in each week for six weeks successively. Dated June 15th 1854.

By the Court.

Alw't J. R. DOOLITTLE, Circuit Judge.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY—IN ERROR.

Phoebe A. Scott, compl't, vs. Riley W. Scott, def't.

THIS subpoena issued in the above entitled cause having been returned by the sheriff of the county of Rock not served on the above named defendant, and that after diligent search and inquiry he could not find the said defendant within this state, and that said Scott was not a resident of this state, and having no property in this state, and appearing in person, the said defendant is not a resident of the state of Wisconsin, and no appearance having been entered by or on behalf of said defendant; therefore, on motion of William M. Tallman, solicitor for complainant, ordered that the said complaint be taken for answer or demurr to the bill of complaint filed in this cause on or before the 14th day of September next, or that in default thereof the said bill of complaint be taken as confessed against him.

And it is further ordered that within twenty days from the date of this order the complainant cause a copy of

this order to be personally served on the said defendant above named, or that he cause a copy of the same to be published in the Janesville Gazette, a public newspaper printed and published in the city of Janesville, in each week for six weeks successively. Dated June 13th, 1851.

By the Court,
J. R. DOOLITTLE, C. Circuit Judge.

41st
IN CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.—IN FAVOR.
William B. Hall, compt., vs. Mabel Squire, Sheldon C. Hall and G. W. Squire, def'ts.

THIS subpoena issued in the above entitled cause having been returned by the sheriff of Columbia county not served on the above named defendant, Mabel Squire, and that after diligent search he cannot find the said defendant in his county, and it having been made satisfactorily to the court that the defendant cannot be found in the state of Wisconsin, and no appearance having been entered by or on behalf of said defendant; therefore, on motion of WILLIAM B. HALL, solicitor for complainant, ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer to the summons to the bill of complaint filed in this cause on or before the 14th day of September next, or that in default thereof the said bill of complaint be taken as confessed against her. And it is further ordered that within twenty days from the date of this order the complainant cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said defendant, Mabel Squire, or that he cause a copy of the same to be published in the Janesville Gazette, a public newspaper printed and published in the city of Janesville, at least once in each week for six weeks successively. Dated June 10th, 1854.

By the Court,
J. R. DOOLITTLE, Circuit Judge.

41st
IN CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.—IN FAVOR.
William H. H. Bailey, compt., vs. Allen Conners et al., def'ts.

IN pursuance of a decretal order of the circuit court for Rock county in equity made in the above entitled cause, on the sixth day of June, A. D. 1851, will be sold by and under the direction of the sheriff of Rock county, at or near the place where the said cause in the city of Janesville in said county, on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1851, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and

being in the town of Janceville, in the county of Rock
and state of Wisconsin, and known and distinguished
as the south half of Lot number six, in South and West-
ley's addition to Janceville, as per recorded plot of the
same. Dated June 13th, 1854.

Witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1854.

WILLIAM H. HOWARD, Sheriff.

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